THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

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MARCH, 1936

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 13 | MARCH, 1936 | NUMBER 3

In Search of Ireland

THE most engaging travel books that have come to our notice are those by Mr. H. V. Morton, an Englishman. who has written on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. His last book, "In The Steps of the Master." published in 1934, is a story of a journey through Palestine, written by a traveler whose guide book was a copy of The New Testament. read reverently and sympathetically. At a later date. we may draw on this last book, but for this month. we present a short chapter from "In Search of Ireland." with the thought that a few of our readers may wish to become better acquainted with Mr. Morton and his fascinating books.

* * * * *

One evening I mounted the Walls of Derry and looked down over the city with its clustered chimneys. I stood there a long time, dreaming of that far-off time in the history of Ireland when the twin lamps of faith and learning went out one by one all over Europe until only in Ireland was there the Light.

For the end of the world was long ago
  When the ends of the world waxed free,
When Rome was sunk in a waste of slaves
  And the sun drowned in the sea.

When Caesar's sun fell out of the sky
  And whoso hearkened right
Could only hear the plunging
  Of the nations in the night.

When the ends of the earth came marching in
  To torch and cresset gleam.
And the roads of the world that lead to Rome
Were filled with faces that moved like foam.
  Like faces in a dream . . . .

Misshapen ships stood on the deep
  Full of strange gold and fire,
And hairy men as huge as sin,
With horned heads, came wading in
  Through the long, low sea mire.

Our towns were shaken of tall kings
  With scarlet beards like blood;
The world turned empty where they trod,
They took the kindly cross of God
  And cut it up for wood.

In this time, when the barbarian armies marched and countermarched across Europe, gathering like vultures round the corpse of Rome, this little island in the West knew its Golden Age. The weeds pushed apart the Roman pavements all over England. The nettles and the bramble grew on London Wall. The wild Saxon war bands halted outside London and blew their horns, but there was no answer. Roman London was dead.

In France, in Spain, in Germany the barbaric cavalry of Vandal and Hun swept to the four corners of the world; and there was no sound in Europe but the whistle of swords and the death-cry of civilization.

Then the great army of Irish saints set out to rekindle the Faith of Europe. Century after century saw them sailing off into sunrise or sunset to clothe the land with Christ. St. Fridolin, "the traveller," crossed the Rhine and set up the Cross at Seckingen; St. Kilian converted Gozbert, duke of Wurzburg; St. Columbanus of Bobbio went through Burgundy with twelve other Irish monks and founded the monasteries of Luxeuil and Fontaines; St. Gall, one of his monks. pushed on over the Alps into Switzerland and founded the monastery known by his name: St. Molaissi of Leighlin. in Carlow, journeyed to Rome where he studied for fourteen years; St. Fursa. son of a South Munster prince, passed through France and founded a monastery of Lagy, near Paris: St. Buite of Monasterboice travelled to Italy. where he studied for years; Virgilius, Abbet of Aghaboe. explored France and became bishop of Salzburg.

There was St. Cataldus, educated at Lismore, who became bishop of Tarentum. There was John Scotus Erigena. the great Greek scholar, who taught philosophy in Paris at the Court of Charles the Bold.

The Employes' Magazine is distributed to employes free of cost. Subscription to other than employes $1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

There was St. Fiacre who died at Breuil in France and gave his name to the vehicle—*fiacre*—which was used to convey pilgrims to his tomb.

And on the Walls of Derry a man remembers the best-loved of them all, Columcille, "Dove of the Church," who founded the monastery of Derry in the year 546. There could have been nothing on the hill above the Foyle but perhaps a grove of oak trees. The word Derry, or Daire, means oak or oak wood. We can imagine the young saint, for he was then only twenty-five years of age, building a little oratory of wattles and oak boughs and listening at the end of his day's labours to the wind going through the leaves. When he was far away in after years he used to think of Derry. He wrote that the angels of God sang in the glades of Derry and that every leaf held its angel.

Even St. Patrick is not more dearly beloved by the common people of Ireland than Columcille. He is as real and vivid in the country places today as he was during his lifetime thirteen hundred years ago. Every age has told stories about him. Century after century has lovingly embroidered his memory so that he lives so vividly in Ireland that I believe there are many country people who would not be surprised to meet him on the road some morning.

He was born at Gartan in Donegal in 521. The royal blood of Ireland ran in his veins. He belonged to the northern Hy Neill, the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages. Over the green mountains of Donegal, beside a little lake, tradition has preserved a stone on which he lay. It is said that if anyone sleeps on this stone he will be saved the agonies of home-sickness. Many a pitiful journey has been made to the stone of Raith Cno by men and women on the eve of their exile.

His first name was Crimthann, but the children with whom he played, watching him come from the church near the house of his fosterage, called him "Colum from the Cill"—Columcille.

The education of a child like Columcille in the Ireland of the sixth century illustrates more clearly than anything, I think, the culture of a State that had survived the wreck of Western civilization.

First the child was sent to the school of St. Finnen at Moville on Lough Foyle. This saint was of royal blood and had, as I have already mentioned, spent seven years as a student in Rome. He then went to the Leinster School of Bards which was ruled by an ancient poet, Gemman, who must have taught the boy the ancient druidic lore of Ireland. His next school was that of Aranmore, founded by St. Enna. He passed on into the great college of Clonard on the Boyne, where St. Finnen taught three thousand pupils from every part of Europe. His last school was that of Mobhi at Fin-glas—the "fair stream"—at Glasnevin, near Dublin. This school was broken up by the plague that swept Ireland in the year 544.

When we realize the powerful and ordered State behind such a remarkable system of education and such wealth of knowledge, and when we realize that at this time England was still in the nebulous, legendary period of King Arthur, does it not seem one of history's puzzles that the Irish did not invade and dominate England after the departure of the Romans?

Columcille, in order to avoid the plague, went into Ulster, where his cousin, Prince of Aileach, gave him the oak grove of Derry as his first monastery. During the next fifteen years of his life he founded monasteries at Kells, Swords, Tory Island, Lambay, near Dublin, and Durrow.

His new monastery at Durrow was the cause of his exile and the cause of the coming of Christianity to Scotland and the north of England. It happened in this way. His old master, St. Finnen of Moville, had returned from a second journey to Rome with a rare manuscript, probably the first translation of the Vulgate of St. Jerome to reach Ireland. Finnen, like a true bookman, valued his manuscript so highly that he did not wish anyone to copy it. He desired to be the sole owner of it. Had Columcille waited a while no doubt the bibliophile's enthusiasm would have been tempered by generosity. But Columcille could not wait. He wanted a copy of St. Jerome for his new foundation. So he borrowed the book and secretly copied it, sitting up by night and working by the light of a lamp. When Finnen knew of this he was furious. He appealed to the High King of Tara and brought forward the first action for violation of copyright. The king decided in favour of Finnen on the theory that as every cow owns her calf so every book owns its child, or copy. This greatly angered Columcille, who, like St. Patrick, had a temper.

Another event complicated matters and hastened Columcille's departure from Ireland. During the Festival at Tara the son of the King of Connaught lost his temper and killed another youth, thus violating the annual truce proclaimed at this time. The murderer fled to Ulster and was placed under Columcille's protection. The High King had the boy seized and, in spite of Columcille's protests, put to death. His anger again burst out. The saint raised his clan against the High King. A furious battle was fought in which 3,000 lives were lost.

The legend is that in order to make penance for the battle Columcille decided to leave Ireland and seek some desolate place from which he could no longer see his native land. But it is more reasonable, perhaps, to believe that he was animated merely by the missionary zeal of his age and nation. However, two years after the battle of Cuil Dremne, the saint set out in a boat with a few

companions to take the Word of God into heathen places. His sorrow in leaving Ireland expresses the centuries of exile which this country has known. As he listened to the sounds of the gulls on Lough Foyle, he turned to his monks and said:

"The sound of it will not go from my ears till death."

They landed on the little, unearthly island of Iona that lies in bright blue water facing the red granite cliffs of Mull.

"It is well that our roots should pass into the earth here," said Columcille.

Nobly and eternally did they root themselves into the earth. It was from Iona that Christ went through Scotland, and from Iona that He went to Lindisfarne, off the Northumbrian coast. So Christianity came to England from Ireland.

Columcille died before the high altar of his church at the age of 75 and in the year 596. In the following year there landed on the south coast of England a band of forty monks, led by St. Augustine. They had been sent by Pope Gregory the Great to convert Britain. But for more than thirty years the Light from Ireland had been burning in the north.

So one turns from the Walls of Derry as dusk falls. There is nothing now to remind one of the oak grove on the hill. But as the wind passes over Derry from Lough Foyle, as the gulls cry over the water one thinks of a boat turning from Ireland and a saint who expressed so simply the ache of exile:

"The sound of it will not go from my ears till death."

Run of the Mine

The Coal Shortage of 1936

ALL through the middle states, a period of bitterly cold weather, with snows of great depth, coupled with high winds, blocked the railroads and the highways, those serving the states of Iowa and Minnesota suffering the most.

As a result of this rather unprecedented period of severe weather, with strip pits and wagon mines almost completely closed, a double load was imposed on the shaft mines and a coal famine spread over the whole Missouri Valley, coal parceled out in small quantities, from 100 pounds to one ton. As this is written, the closing of many public schools is imminent.

Under the several wage agreements, the working time of mine workers is restricted to five days of seven hours, or thirty-five hours per week, and while Union officers have approved the men working six days or forty-two hours per week, the increase in output so secured has very largely been offset by absenteeism due to the difficulty in getting to the mines by those who live at a distance from same. Sickness has also entered into the situation.

When a situation such as developed in January and February, 1936, appears, it is important that the output of all working mines be increased as much as possible to the end that a new surplus of development be not encouraged. Mine workers can well afford to work every day possible, keeping in mind the period of short working time that invariably extends through the spring and summer. Throughout the middle west, railroad employes have been working forty and more shifts per month, under most trying weather conditions, and by and large, they have done a good job.

Safe Railroading

THE railroads of this country were operated through the year 1935 without the loss of the life of a single passenger. When it is recalled that some 6,000,000 passengers rode railway passenger trains, the total mileage travelled up in the billions, the record is not only good but super-excellent. As against this situation, the last available reports indicate that 36,400 persons died on our highways last year.

The success of our railway operation came in part out of the responsible character of men who operate the locomotives, trains, signals, shops, etc. This high standard of character has been built up over a period of years. Discipline plus continuous education was the real answer. Every man who is employed by the railroads knows that sobriety is demanded and no man is trusted to run a locomotive until he knows how to run it. Shop and track inspection is of the highest order and every railroad employe knows that carelessness will not be tolerated.

Contrast the railroad situation with that of the highway. Thousands of people are operating automobiles who know nothing whatever of the machine —except that if it is supplied with gas, oil and water, it will usually start if certain things are done with the driver's feet and hands. The distance required to stop at sixty-mile speeds, even though the road is clean and dry, is as far remote as reading Sanscrit is to many drivers. Again, cars are taken out daily by thousands with defective brakes, tires worn smooth, and defective or totally out head and tail lights.

Watch the drivers who pass you on wet, icy, or snow-laden roads. Cutting in and out at high speeds,

taking the left side of the road while passing on hills and obscure curves, is common practice.

Again, not only the question of incompetency, which flows from lack of knowledge or experience, must be considered, but what is even more important, the criminal side expressed by intoxicated drivers, men and women, who are responsible for thousands of the accidents known as the "hit and run" character; that is, those where the driver collides with another vehicle or a pedestrian, making his or her escape, leaving the injured and dying people to be picked up by some succeeding driver.

There is always something to be offered in behalf of a person who does not know, the world not as yet producing an individual who knows everything, but certainly there should be no excuse offered or leniency shown toward the man or woman who will drive up to a place where intoxicating liquors are dispensed or even given away, and thereafter return to the task of driving an automobile on public streets or highways.

Within the writer's memory, the question of prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by railway employes was threshed out and definitely decided, with the result that an intoxicated locomotive engineer or fireman, trainman or switchman, is never heard of today, a substantial number of otherwise very competent railway men, more or less addicted to the drink habit forty years ago. The education of automobile drivers, leading to the separation of intoxicating liquors and the steering wheel of an automobile, must be foundationed in the public schools, thereafter followed up by the public press and the police powers of the several states and municipalities. It would be perfectly practicable to eliminate almost every case of intoxicated drivers if public opinion could once be aroused to the enormity of the offense.

The Kabibonokka

SUCH is the name of the monthly publication of our Superior, Wyoming, High School. the word translated meaning "North Wind." The coldness of the winds sweeping down over the Superior highlands during a substantial portion of January fully justifies the young people of the Superior schools calling it almost anything they might see fit. However, we will assume that the translation is a thoroughly respectful one.

What we are desirous of commenting on, and seriously, is the fine character of the publication, it our privilege to read the issues from September, 1935 to January, 1936, inclusive. The paper is newsy, well written, with a substantial balancing of editorials, personal items, and much wholesome levity. The rough stuff, which frequently finds place in school and college publications, is conspicuous by its absence in the Superior school paper. The editor-in-chief, Miss Lorraine McLeod, her associate editors, the business manager, Miss Olga Abram, and her assistants, and the faculty sponsor, Miss Maudie Doyle, are deserving of marked credit for the high character of The Kabibonokka.

A Sound Thinking Churchman

THE nation has suffered. for the past two or three years, the sensational. flamboyant utterances of a certain churchman. whose success as a money-getter far exceeds his contribution to sound thinking. The mass of churchmen think straight and speak constructively. In this class may be included the Right Reverend James Hugh Ryan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Omaha, Nebraska. Writing in The Creighton Alumnus magazine, for February, Bishop Ryan said:

> "Despite growing discontent evident through all the strata of society the United States is not on the brink of a revolution.
>
> "It would be surprising, indeed, if after five years of the most terrible economic depression that this country has ever witnessed, there were not discontent and uneasiness in the popular mind.
>
> "These are days of economic saviors. These are days of social panaceas of one kind or another. . . . I don't think they should worry us as much as they seem to worry some people.
>
> "The American people. like every nation, has had more than one brain-storm in its history.
>
> "I think we are not at all. here in America, going headlong into any sort of social or economic revolution. But on many sides a political doctrine is being advanced and defended which. I think. is extremely serious . . . and which. if accepted, means the end and destruction of everything we have come to know as American democracy.
>
> "I refer to that philosophy of government which is known as totalitarianism. It maintains that the individual has nothing; that the state commands not only your property and your thought and your feelings, but your life as well.
>
> "Totalitarianism is nothing else to my mind but a mask to cover the selfishness of a mad group of men who wish to control the lives and thinking of everyone.
>
> "We here in America should do our part to maintain a sound, substantial progress. . . . We must dig deeper and deeper down into the foundations of the political democracy that is our heritage, and we must look toward a greater economic democracy which we must bequeath to the future race."

What Constitutes Transportation?

ASSUMING that the business of living must go on without cessation, it must be looked upon as a day to day activity, and as transportation is now one of the most important factors in our everyday life, that from necessity becomes not only a day to day, but an hourly activity, which cannot be suspended.

On what foundation does the nation's transportation rest? First, most important and dependable, are the railroads. They own and maintain their permanent way, equipment and other facilities. They also maintain the highest paid, best trained, and most capable force that exists in the nation. American railway employes rank high in our citizenship. Other transportation facilities include the automobile, which is rapidly winning fame as the slaughterer of the innocents, as well as a large number of drunken and reckless drivers who are not so innocent; the bus, better managed and operated, comes next, as a medium of passenger transportation, and the truck, organized and unorganized, good, bad, and indifferent as to wages paid, character and responsibility of drivers, and condition in which the vehicle is maintained, is used to move freight, ranging from oranges to coal, when the highways, state owned and maintained, are passable. When the roads are clogged with ice and snow, as they were for weeks in the middle west in January and February, the automobile stands in the owner's garage or rests in snow-covered grandeur at the curb (a popular type of garage); and the trucks remain at home or stand stuck in a drift, until overworked highway engineers dig them and the roadways out with the taxpayer's money.

There is another transportation medium deserving of mention, the street railway. The prey of politicians, largely ignored and neglected for weeks at a time, the street car is expected to range back and forth, half empty, dependent upon working people for patronage. When a snow storm comes, it is expected not only to open and keep clear its own roadway, but in addition, clear the middle of the street for vehicle travel—at its own expense. It is also expected to provide enough cars to carry down-town, the erstwhile automobile driver and his family, who goes back to his auto when the streets again become passable. This is not an appeal for sympathy for the street car company, but we are given to ask what the people of Omaha would do for transportation from home to office and shop, if the street car was abandoned and busses substituted?

All through the storm period, the steam railway train carried its load, cheerfully, safely, and promptly, and when the autos and trucks "folded up", passengers and freight, including perishables, like Jacob of old, returned to their father's house. As we heard one business man, and a heavy shipper of perishables, say a few days ago, "fair weather and foul weather, the railroads remain the backbone of the nation's transportation facilities."

P. S.—The Union Pacific has just ordered fifteen new steam, coal burning, locomotives, at a cost of $2,000,000.

"Bill Nye" on Pumpkin Pie

EDGAR WILSON NYE, better known as "Bill Nye", died on Washington's birthday, 1896. Many years ago, Congressman M. E. Post, of Cheyenne, sent Bill a pumpkin pie made by the Congressman's wife. In the next issue of Bill's "Laramie Boomerang," there appeared the following acknowledgment:

> "M. E. Post, M. C. of Cheyenne, will please accept our thanks for an indestructible pumpkin pie, presented on the 9th inst. It is by far the most durable pie we ever wrestled with. Probably it was not picked early enough and therefore got over-ripe. It is the first genuine cane-bottomed pie, with patent dust-damper and nickel-plated movement that we have tasted since emigrating to the wild and woolly west. He says it was raised on the Laramie Plains.
>
> "If this be true, we have opened up before us another resource of which we may be justly proud. We have valuable marble quarries, but marble may be cracked and broken. We also have mountains of iron and lead and valuable quartz, but all these must yield to the superior strength of man.
>
> "This style of pie, however, will defy the powers of mortal ingenuity and withstand the effacing finger of time. Men may come and men may go, but this type of pumpkin pie will stay with us forever.
>
> "We make bold to say that when Gabriel toots his horn and delivers his proclamation that time is no more this blasted congressional conglomeration of pumpkin pie will stand impudently up and declare: Here, Gabe, is where you get your nice fresh pumpkin disorder and don't you ever forget it. Selah."

Bill doubtless was a good journalist, but he must have mistaken Wyoming's sandstones for marble, and while there is some iron ore in Wyoming, "mountains" of iron ore remain as yet undiscovered, likewise we have yet to learn what quartz is valuable for. Apparently the newspaper man was as far afield with his geology as was the Congressman's wife in her pie making.

Coal Famine in England in 1740

THE Earl of Edgmont made the following entry in his diary under date of 9th January, 1740:

"The severity of the frost has raised coals to 2 shillings a bushell, and occassioned the perish of several poor in the streets through the want of firing and coal."

Two shillings for a bushel of coal (eighty pounds), is equivalent to $12.00 a ton, a rather high price in 1740, when money was much harder to get than at present.

A Coolidge Message to the Church

THE Chicago Journal of Commerce of January 31, in the column captioned, "As J. W. J. Sees Life," carried the comment and the letter set forth below. We reproduce the article, believing it worthy of attention.

"I used to take and read profitably the Christian Herald. Yesterday I ran across an issue nearly six years of age. In it an illustrated page was given over to a letter from Mr. Coolidge in answer to the request of the editor to favor the magazine with a brief message to the churches of America and their relation to civilization and orderly government.

"This letter from the ex-President may be read or reread, as the case may be, with much profit by the thoughtful citizens of the country at this time. The moral and social reforms that we prate so glibly about cannot take place until a change has taken place in human hearts:

CALVIN COOLIDGE
Northampton, Mass.
May 6, 1930

'Mr. Stanley High.
'419 Fourth Avenue,
'New York City.
'Dear Sir:

'Of course I appreciate the great importance of the celebration which is proposed for the eighth day of June. I have tried to point out a great many times and in a great many different ways the fundamental importance of religion in sustaining our present civilization and government. The whole fabric of society rests upon it. If the Christian Herald can do anything to awaken the people to the importance of this principle it will serve a most useful purpose. I do not see any method of improving our social and economic relations except through the teachings of religion. In fact it is my belief that we have gone as far as we can in progress and reform until we have a more general acceptance of the truths of religion. If these are permitted to slip away from us the progress and reform which we have already accomplished will vanish with them. It is for these reasons that I hope your efforts will meet with success.

'With kindest regards, I am
Very truly yours,
CALVIN COOLIDGE.'"

Taxes and Taxes

ALL business in the United States is swiftly sinking into a morass of tax demands, all of which eventually fall on the backs of the men and women who produce, the retired worker, and the pensioner. Even he who is on relief must pay through the medium of a higher price for what he purchases.

In 1935, The Union Pacific Coal Company paid in Federal, state, county, and city taxes, a total of $530,815.93, equal to 18.4 cents per ton of coal mined during the year.

Death of W. H. (Coin) Harvey

MR. W. H. HARVEY, famed free silver advocate, for half a century, passed away at Monte Ne, near Rogers, Arkansas, on February 11. Mr. Harvey was the motive power behind the first campaign for the presidency, waged by William Jennings Bryan, and Mr. Harvey's famous little yellow covered book, "Coin's Financial School," printed and sold by the millions for twenty-five cents a copy, won perhaps more votes for a presidential candidate than any other campaign publication ever written.

Although Mr. Bryan failed of election, becoming, in a sense, a perpetual candidate for the presidency, the lift toward prominence given him by Harvey's little book remained with him to the end, Bryan undoubtedly throwing the Democratic party to Woodrow Wilson, killing the fervent hopes of Champ Clark of Missouri, whose son, Bennett Clark, U. S. Senator, yet sorrows for the defeat of his father's hopes.

When "Coin's Financial School" was written, Harvey was engaged in the practice of law and the sale of real estate at Ogden, Utah, an almost unknown individual whose principal talent ran in the direction of thinking up bizarre ideas of social betterment. With the money made by the sale of his books, advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver, Mr. Harvey established a novel club at Monte Ne, Arkansas, which he advertised as the only club in the United States where Venetian gondolas brought down from the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, met the trains of the Monte Ne Railway. Two short holidays spent at Harvey's Club remain with us as most pleasant memories.

A few years ago, Harvey erected a monolithic monument of solid, reinforced concrete, in which he deposited certain engineering handbooks, a copy of the Bible, and of Shakespeare's plays. It was his theory that when our present day civilization failed, and the world went back to barbarism, a new and more rapidly achieved civilization could be established by the use of the books stored in his cache.

One of the vagaries of life is that men whose whole activities run to the visionary and impracticable, can too often get a temporary following of millions, as for example, the South Sea bubble of a couple of centuries ago, the tulip raising campaign of a later day, and more recently, the promised Utopias of Sinclair Lewis and Dr. Townsend. Mr. Harvey was an engaging character, as a matter of fact all visionary minded individuals seem to be of that type, which assists them to secure followers without much effort.

Railroad Finances for the Year 1934

THE last available consolidated statistical statement for the Class One railroads, as recently compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and covering the year 1934, is set forth below for the information of our readers.

The prosperity of the railroads is a matter of direct concern to all of our citizens. To us who depend upon the well being of the Union Pacific Railroad, which consumes nearly the entire output of our mines, and a substantial portion of the output of the commercial properties, the welfare of the railroads is a matter of very real concern.

It will be noted that the average freight rate received for hauling one ton, one mile, was slightly below one cent—pretty cheap. Passenger fares averaged less than two cents per mile, and not a single passenger was killed in 1935, which speaks well for safety. More than a million employes are dependent on the railroads for work. The splendid reduction in loss and damage claims also reflects good railway management. The earning set up is unfortunately the least flattering showing. We commend the presentation to our readers.

I OPERATING RECEIPTS

For Freight transportation	$2,633,399,103
30,785,594 carloads of freight, each car averaging 25.6 tons. Average receipts per ton-mile: 0.98 cent.	
For Passenger transportation	346,324,993
449,775,279 passengers, each carried an average distance of 40.1 miles. Average receipts per passenger-mile: 1.92 cents.	
For Express transportation	54,013,025
111,416,289 shipments carried in passenger service.	
For Mail transportation	91,139,847
For All Other transportation services	146,689,854
Including ferry service, transportation of milk, etc., dining-car, and all other incidental transportation services.	
Total Transportation Operating Receipts	$3,271,566,822

II EXPENSES

Total Receipts to be accounted for	$3,271,566,822
For Salaries and Wages	$1,441,921,973
An average of 1,007,702 employes throughout the year. These employes also received additional wages of $77,429,752 charged to improvement to property. Railway employes received an average of $1,508 in wages during the year.	
For Locomotive Fuel	190,507,037
71,103,627 tons of coal and 1,868,381,078 gallons of fuel oil.	
For Other Materials and Supplies	479,670,618
Purchases under this and other heads make the railroads one of the largest customers of the basic industries of the country.	
For Loss and Damage, Injuries, Insurance, Pensions, etc.	99,590,977
Loss and damage freight claims alone amounted to $119,833,127 in 1920, but were reduced to $16,213,772 in 1934.	
For Depreciation and Retirements	192,386,636
Cars and locomotives have a limited life. A charge representing the probable depreciation is made each year against the time when old equipment must be retired and replaced by new.	
For Rent of Cars and Common Facilities	125,854,519
Net charges. Such as Union Stations, yards, etc.	
All Other Operating Expenses	38,911,762
Total Expense to Keep Property Physically Going	$2,568,843,522
For Taxes	239,624,802
Railway taxes paid federal, state, and local authorities, not including special assessments. Of the total railway tax approximately 46 per cent was applied to the support of schools and 14 per cent	

for construction and maintenance of highways.

Total Operating Expenses & Taxes..$2,808,468,324

Balance of Receipts to be accounted for $463,098,498

III FIXED CHARGES

Balance of Receipts still to be accounted for $463,098,498

For Rent of Leased Roads.....$ 99,103,284

Most large railroad systems have one or more parts which could not be bought outright, but for which rental is paid under a lease covering a long term of years. The payment of these rentals is necessary to keep those systems unified operating organizations. The amount shown is the net payment after eliminating certain offsetting credits.

For Amortization of Discount on Funded Debt 2,923,692

For Interest on Borrowed Money.... 510,917,348

More than one-half of the railway bonds are owned by public and semi-public institutions, such as insurance companies, savings banks, philanthropic institutions, etc., who hold them for the benefit of their depositors or beneficiaries.

Total Fixed Charges.....$612,944,324

IV BALANCE

Balance—Operating Receipts *deficit* for the year.....$149,845,826

Net Miscellaneous Income..... 132,958,748

Mainly income from securities owned and miscellaneous rents. This item represents net income after excluding intercompany transactions.

Net corporate *deficit* for the year....$16,887,078

V DIVIDENDS

Cash Dividends on Railroad Stock.. 133,418,896

An average return of 1.6 per cent on the total railroad stock outstanding—securities representing nearly half of the invested capital of the railroads owned by 884,887 stockholders.

Some railroads own stock of other railroads, and to this extent the total of $133,418,896 includes duplications represented by inter-company transactions.

Some railroads had no income from operations available to meet the year's cash dividends. These dividends were paid in part from earnings of prior years.

Total Balance *(a deficit)*.....$150,305,974

Leaving nothing available for investment in new railroad facilities—or for making up deficiencies incurred in previous years—or to help create reserves against bad years in the future.

Some railroad companies own steamship lines or hotels. In general, railroads acquire land along their right-of-way at places where it seems probable that they may have to increase their facilities. Until this land is put to railroad use, a company simply gets the best income out of it that it can.

Property which is not used directly in the service of transportation is not included in railroad valuations, nor considered in determining whether rates are adequate and reasonable. Neither the profits nor the losses are chargeable to railroad operation.

The earning power of the railroad industry must be determined by what it earns from furnishing transportation. Therefore, both non-operating receipts and non-operating expenses are excluded from this statement.

Our Islands In the Far Pacific

In surveying for Pan American Airways trans-Pacific route, weather observation parties of youths from a Honolulu school were established on uninhabited Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands in the Pacific Ocean. These islands, which were originally discovered by Americans in 1821 and 1842, were frequently credited to Great Britain. In order to avoid any future complications as to the ownership of these islands due to their appearance as British on some world maps, the observation parties hoisted the American flag and on a stone cairn on each island mounted lead plates engraved with legends like the following:

HOWLAND ISLAND
LATITUDE 0° 49′ NORTH
LONGITUDE 176° 43′ WEST
THIS ISLAND IS COLONIZED
THIS 30TH DAY OF MARCH
1935 BY AMERICAN CITIZENS
IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA
NO TRESPASSING ALLOWED.

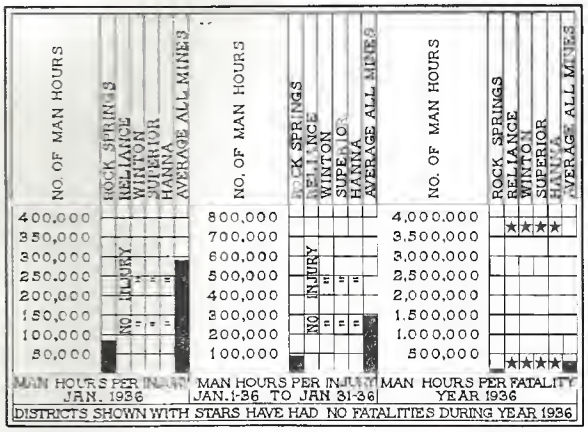
He was asking for the hand of the wealthy man's daughter, and certainly displayed assurance and confidence.

"You want to marry my girl, Doris!" said the surprised parent. "Why, man, you were caddying for me only a year or so back."

"Oh, there's not much in that," said the applicant. "I don't see why a poor golfer shouldn't make a decent sort of father-in-law."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

January Accident Graph



IN JANUARY all mines excepting Rock Springs No. 4 Mine participated in the monthly awards. This means that these mines worked the entire month without a lost-time injury. Barring the fatal injury to James Freeman, a most regrettable one and one which broke Rock Springs No. 4 Mine's splendid fatal accident record of almost 13 years continuous operation without a fatal accident, January's record is better than last year's record.

Let us not get self-satisfied because this makes for accident proneness. Keep on the alert. Keep physically and mentally fit and by all means keep Safety in the uppermost part of your mind. Safety can take no holiday. Will each and everyone working for The Union Pacific Coal Company strive, plan and work hard for the best safety year this Company has ever had? It's worth shooting at. Let all of us at least give our best.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

JANUARY, 1936

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	27,923	1	27.923
Rock Springs No. 8..	41,167	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	16,260	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	27,300	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	11,130	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	43,358	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	9,324	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	19,467	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	21,273	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	18,039	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	12,705	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	31,724	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	12,282	0	No Injury

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY DISTRICTS

JANUARY, 1936

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs	85,350	1	85,350
Reliance	38,430	0	No Injury
Winton	52,682	0	No Injury
Superior	71,484	0	No Injury
Hanna	44,006	0	No Injury
All Districts.....291,952		1	291,952
All Districts, 1935...260,031		5	52,006

January Injury

JAMES FREEMAN, *American, age 45, machine runner's helper and ratchet man, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 8. Fatal.*

Henry Welsh, machine runner and James Freeman, helper, had pulled a cutting machine to within one foot of the face of a conveyor room that was working up a pitch of about 14 degrees. After digging hitchings and setting jack pipes, Henry started to sump the machine with James Freeman holding the lead rope or feed rope jack pipe. When the strain or stress came on the feed rope, the jack pipe pulled out causing James to lose his balance as he tried to hold the pipe and he stepped into the cutter chain. His left leg and thigh were badly lacerated and mangled, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting him loose from the machine. Death was caused by extreme hemorrhage and shock.

This grim tragedy was avoidable. The machine runner should have good hitchings dug for the jack pipes and should have cutter bar much closer to the face; then after putting tension on the feed to tighten the jack pipes, he should get all workers back away from the front of machine, then engage bit clutch and start sumping machine. At no time should a workman attempt to hold a jack pipe when a cutting machine is being sumped into a face of coal.

1935 Safety Awards

THE 1935 Safety Contest terminated with a large Safety meeting held in the Old Timers' Building, February 11. Despite the unfavorable weather, approximately 1,000 employes, their wives and friends, were present when Chairman Mr. I. N. Bayless called the meeting to order. The meeting was opened with two selections by the colorful Kiltie Band and the following program was given prior to the drawing of the awards:

PROGRAM FOR MAKING SAFETY AWARDS
FEBRUARY 11, 1936
Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, Wyo.
8:00 P. M.
MR. I. N. BAYLESS, *Chairman*

1. Selections.....McAULIFFE'S KILTIE BAND
2. Opening Remarks.....CHAIRMAN
3. Address.....MR. EUGENE McAULIFFE
President, The Union Pacific Coal Company
4. Address.....MR. ANDREW HAMILTON
Deputy Inspector, Wyoming Department of Mines
5. Address.....Mr. D. J. PARKER
District Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City
6. Address.....MR. V. O. MURRAY
Safety Engineer, The Union Pacific Coal Company
7. Address.....MR. E. H. DENNY
District Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado
8. Selections.....McAULIFFE'S KILTIE BAND
9. Drawings for Trips to Alaska and Cash Awards.....MR. THOMAS BERTA

Assisted by Miss Jean McGregor, Messrs. Thos. Overy, Jr. (President Local No. 2174) and Rudolph Kucheli (President Local No. 2309) United Mine Workers of America.

Assistant General Manager Bayless, Chairman of the meeting, during his remarks, outlined the contest for 1936 and noted the changes to be made in awarding the prizes which would allow more recipients of the awards during the year.

Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, in his address gave a brief review of the awarding of safety prizes since his coming to this property, and stated that definite progress had been made in eliminating the non-fatal accidents, but this record was marred somewhat by the number of fatal injuries. Emphasizing the fact that mining was a hazardous business and probably would remain such, he brought out that the personal safety of every man rests to a large extent upon himself, adding that the Company or Company officials cannot divorce themselves from their responsibility. Teaching of safety in the schools so that the principles of safety will be learned early in life, he thought would have a favorable influence on the general safety of home and highway, and when the children grew into manhood and womanhood and entered the various walks of life, safety in industry would profit by their early training. In concluding his address, Mr. McAuliffe was optimistic in his anticipation of better business.

Mr. Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Mine Inspector, representing the State Mining Inspection Department, stated that safety work in the coal mines started with the forming of the United States Bureau of Mines in 1910 under the able direction of Joseph A. Holmes. He thought that the holding of safety contests awakened a consciousness toward accidents which helped in their prevention. He also stated, in reviewing the fatal accidents of the past year, that a large portion of them resulted directly from a violation of the State Mining Laws or Company rules.

Before introducing Mr. Parker, the Chairman read the following telegram from John Ross, President of District No. 22, U. M. W. of A.:

CHEYENNE, WYO., FEB. 9, 1936
V. O. MURRAY, SAFETY ENGINEER
U. P. COAL CO.
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.
YOUR KIND INVITATION TO ATTEND YOUR ANNUAL SAFETY AWARD RECEIVED. WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO ATTEND BUT BUSINESS MATTERS MAKE IT SO THAT I WILL HAVE TO BE IN GEBO WYOMING ON THAT DATE. PLEASE EXTEND TO THE MEMBERS OF THIS UNION MY HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE COOPERATION THAT THEY HAVE GIVEN THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUR COMPANY IN THIS HUMANE UNDERTAKING TO SAFEGUARD THE LIFE AND LIMB OF THE COAL MINERS.
JOHN ROSS, PRESIDENT, UMWA DIST. 22.

Mr. D. J. Parker, District Engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines at Salt Lake City, complimented the Kiltie Band and told, as usual, a good story. In commenting on a safety program, Mr. Parker brought out the fact that the responsibility of accidents is mutual between the employe and employer. He also mentioned the large toll taken by accidents in the home.

Mr. V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer for the Union Pacific Coal Company, gave statistics concerning our past year's safety record, stating that the year 1935 was very poor when considered from a severity standpoint, and hoped for a better record in 1936. In speaking of the contest, he mentioned there were included in the drawing 1,574 underground employes, 232 surface employes and 51 unit foremen.

Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines at Denver, Colorado, gave a resume of the fatalities in the Colorado metal mines and mills during the past year. Taking the typical cases, he pointed out that a very important factor in eliminating accidents was in recognizing the hazards. Mr. Denny also told some of his experiences in Alaska and thought that the men who were fortunate

enough to win the Alaska trip would be well pleased with the things this trip would give the opportunity to see.

After two more selections by the Kiltie Band, Mr. Bayless called upon Mr. Pryde, Vice President and General Manager of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who gave a short extemporaneous talk, which was concluded with a sincere wish for a better record in 1936, especially with regard to fatalities.

The program was concluded with the drawing for the Alaskan trips and the cash awards, which was so ably conducted by Mr. Thomas Berta, Manager of the Rialto Theatre, assisted by Miss Jean McGregor, Messrs. Thos. Overy, Jr. (President, Local No. 2174) and Rudolph Kucheli (President, Local No. 2309) United Mine Workers of America.

Following is a list of the awards and the men who won them:

The Union Pacific Coal Company

Statement Showing Safety Awards for Year 1935, Presented to Employes on February 11, 1936

UNDERGROUND AWARDS

Award	Amount	District	Mine Number	Section Number	Ticket Number	Name
1	Trip	Rock Springs	4	2	25	J. E. Elliott
2	Trip	Winton	1	1	16	J. E. Christensen
3	$200	Superior	"B"		46	Tom Ferko
4	$200	Hanna	4	1	6	John Boam
5	$100	Hanna	4	2	21	John I. Thomas
6	$100	Superior	"B"		6	Charles H. Axon
7	$100	Reliance	1	2	10	J. T. Beverley
8	$100	Superior	"C"		13	Mike Baro
9	$ 50	Superior	"E"		128	John Zaring
10	$ 50	Rock Springs	8	7	55	Frank Mendez
11	$ 50	Superior	"E"		138	Nick Thomas
12	$ 50	Rock Springs	8	7	41	John Kraza
		UNDERGROUND SECTION FOREMEN				
1	$200	Rock Springs	4			Lester Williams
2	$150	Superior	"E"			Sam Gillilan
		SURFACE AWARDS				
1	$100	Rock Springs			66	Jerome Powell
2	$ 50	Rock Springs			99	F. A. Wilhelm
		SURFACE SECTION FOREMEN				
1	$ 75	Rock Springs				H. J. Harrington
2	$ 50	Superior				Port. J. Ward

Monthly Safety Awards

ON THE first day of February, the monthly safety awards for January were made at Hanna, and during the following week similar awards were made at Superior, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Reliance and Winton.

All mines with the exception of Rock Springs No. 4 Mine participated in these awards, which means that Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Reliance No. 1, Winton No. 1, Superior "B", "C" and "E" and Hanna No. 4 Mines, including the surface operations at each district, worked the entire month without having a lost-time accident.

Barring the fatal accident at Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, this is an exceptionally good start for the year, and everyone is in hope that we can even bet-

ter January's performance which has been done in the past.

There were good turnouts at all of the meetings in spite of inclement weather and night shifts working at all mines with the exception of Hanna.

The winners of the cash prizes at the various districts for the month of January are as follows:

	Rock Springs	
Clyde Sheets	R. S. No. 8 Mine	$15.00
Phillip Abbett	R. S. No. 8 Surface	10.00
Richard Webster	R. S. No. 8 Surface	5.00
John Zupence	Unit Foreman, R. S. No. 8	10.00
	Reliance	
Joe Kelley	Reliance No. 1 Mine	$15.00
I. Hattori	Reliance No. 1 Mine	10.00
J. T. Beverley	Reliance No. 1 Mine	5.00
James Zelenka	Unit Foreman	10.00
	Winton	
Andros Ben	Winton No. 1 Mine	$15.00
Wm. Schardien	Winton No. 1 Mine	10.00
Albert Gunther	Winton No. 1 Mine	5.00
Andr. Strannigan	Unit Foreman	10.00
	Superior	
John Acker	"B" Mine	$15.00
Gabriel Manninen	"B" Mine	10.00
Victor Chaussart	"B" Mine	5.00
Richard Arkle	Unit Foreman. "B" Mine.	10.00
Nick Levar	"C" Mine	$15.00
Robert Dixon	"C" Mine	10.00
Guardi Ward	"C" Mine	5.00
Albert Hicks	Unit Foreman, "C" Mine.	10.00
Matt Sekich	"E" Mine	$15.00
Milton Hicks	"E" Mine	10.00
Andy Stanton	"E" Mine	5.00
Paul Cox	Unit Foreman, "E" Mine.	10.00
	Hanna	
I. Maki	No. 4 Mine	$15.00
James While	No. 4 Mine	10.00
Thos. Meredith	No. 4 Mine	5.00
Joe Jones	Unit Foreman, No. 4 Mine	10.00

Let's Take No Chances

FOLKS:

IT MAKES no difference
HOW BIG I am
OR HOW big you are
OR HOW little we are
AN ACCIDENT usually
HAS THE same effect
ON EACH one of us.
FIRST OF all it hurts.
BUT WITH the hurt
THE NERVOUS system
GETS A nasty jolt
WHICH MAY interfere
WITH THE normal
ACTION OF the heart
AND IN time cause
SERIOUS TROUBLE elsewhere.
AND THEN an injured man
HAS TIME on his hands
TO SIT and think.
AND USUALLY his thoughts
ARE NONE too happy
BECAUSE HE'S restless.
AND SO he starts to worry
ABOUT THE bills
THAT ARE piling up
AND HE realizes
THAT EVERY day
HE IS away from his job
HE IS losing an opportunity
TO EARN a good living
FOR HIS family
OR FOR himself.
AND THEN he gets blue
AND WONDERS if
HE'LL EVER get well.
NOW ANYONE will tell you
THAT WORRY and fear
ARE POISONOUS ingredients
TO SERVE to
AN INJURED man.
SO LET us resolve
AS ALL men do
WHO HAVE experienced
ANY SORT of injury—
"WE'LL TAKE no chances!
AND WE will observe
ALL SAFETY rules."
I THANK YOU.

—*Hercules Mixer.*

Standings of the Various Safety Sections

DURING 1936, the various sections are to be continued throughout the year. with the possibilities of minor changes being made from time to time.

Each Unit Foreman should endeavor to maintain a clear record during the time he is in charge of a section. He should see that all his working places are kept neat and orderly. well timbered, and ribs and faces trimmed. Give proper instruction to fellow workers and work safely on each job. Be a leader in your work.

In January there were 75 sections in all of the various mines. One accident marred the safety record of a section in Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Try and do better in February and the rest of the year.

Let us not forget the surface sections; there are five of them. All clear records in January. Keep up the good work, boys!

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8, Section 9	6,552	0	No Injury
2.	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 6	5,754	0	No Injury
3.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	5,250	0	No Injury
4.	John Cameron	Rock Springs 8, Section 8	5,243	0	No Injury
5.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	5,180	0	No Injury
6.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1, Section 6	4,473	0	No Injury
7.	Ed While	Hanna 4, Section 5	4.326	0	No Injury
8.	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	4,221	0	No Injury
9.	C. E. Williams	Winton 1, Section 2	4,165	0	No Injury
10.	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	4,144	0	No Injury
11.	Andrew Spence	Winton 1, Section 7	4,074	0	No Injury
12.	James Harrison	Hanna 4, Section 8	4,074	0	No Injury
13.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4, Section 4	4.074	0	No Injury
14.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	4.074	0	No Injury
15.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	3,913	0	No Injury
16.	John Zupence	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	3,878	0	No Injury
17.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton 1, Section 5	3.857	0	No Injury
18.	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	3,857	0	No Injury
19.	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	3,850	0	No Injury
20.	James Hearne	Hanna 4, Section 7	3,668	0	No Injury
21.	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 5	3,661	0	No Injury
22.	L. Rock	Superior C, Section 6	3,661	0	No Injury
23.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	3.647	0	No Injury
24.	Joe Goyen	Superior B, Section 5	3,633	0	No Injury
25.	John Valco	Winton 1, Section 11	3,570	0	No Injury
26.	George Wales	Hanna 4, Section 6	3.535	0	No Injury
27.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4, Section 2	3.437	0	No Injury
28.	Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 2	3.339	0	No Injury
29.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 7	3.283	0	No Injury
30.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton 1, Section 10	3.199	0	No Injury
31.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	3.192	0	No Injury
32.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4, Section 5	3.101	0	No Injury
33.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4, Section 7	3.094	0	No Injury
34.	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	3.031	0	No Injury
35.	George Harris	Winton 1, Section 8	2.989	0	No Injury
36.	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	2.968	0	No Injury
37.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	2.947	0	No Injury
38.	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	2.940	0	No Injury
39.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4, Section 9	2.933	0	No Injury
40.	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	2.919	0	No Injury
41.	E. Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	2.898	0	No Injury
42.	Nick Conzatti	Superior E, Section 7	2.891	0	No Injury
43.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	2,877	0	No Injury
44.	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 9	2.856	0	No Injury
45.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 3	2,800	0	No Injury
46.	Steve Welch	Reliance 1, Section 8	2,779	0	No Injury
47.	Charles Grosso	Reliance 1, Section 3	2,653	0	No Injury

48.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section	1	2,590	0	No Injury
49.	Richard Haag	Superior	E,	Section	4	2,583	0	No Injury
50.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	4,	Section	6	2,569	0	No Injury
51.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4,	Section	9	2,541	0	No Injury
52.	William Greek	Reliance	1,	Section	1	2,443	0	No Injury
53.	C. L. Wilson	Winton	1,	Section	4	2,387	0	No Injury
54.	Thomas Robinson	Superior	B,	Section	3	2,338	0	No Injury
55.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance	1,	Section	5	2,261	0	No Injury
56.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section	2	2,240	0	No Injury
57.	Henry Bays	Superior	E,	Section	6	2,226	0	No Injury
58.	Ed Overy, Sr.	Superior	B,	Section	6	2,170	0	No Injury
59.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section	1	2,163	0	No Injury
60.	Alfred Leslie	Superior	B,	Section	7	2,135	0	No Injury
61.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section	4	2,107	0	No Injury
62.	Bert Peterson	Winton	1,	Section	16	2,079	0	No Injury
63.	Andrew Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section	15	2,037	0	No Injury
64.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	1,	Section	9	1,995	0	No Injury
65.	D. K. Wilson	Reliance	1,	Section	10	1,806	0	No Injury
66.	J. H. Wise	Winton	1,	Section	12	1,736	0	No Injury
67.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1,	Section	7	1,729	0	No Injury
68.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section	7	1,617	0	No Injury
69.	Raymond Dupont	Reliance	1,	Section	11	1,533	0	No Injury
70.	Marlin Hall	Winton	1,	Section	14	1,519	0	No Injury
71.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section	1	1,470	0	No Injury
72.	Sam Gillilan	Superior	E,	Section	2	1,421	0	No Injury
73.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section	3	1,386	0	No Injury
74.	M. A. Sharp	Winton	1,	Section	13	868	0	No Injury
75.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section	8	2,842	1	2,842
	TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1936					230,251	1	230,251
	TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935					208,600	5	41,720

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	16,260	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	12,705	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	12,282	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	11,130	0	No Injury
5.	Richard Gibbs	Winton	9,324	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1936		61,701	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935		51,431	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936		291,952	1	291,952
	TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935		260,031	5	52,006

The First Four Rules of Life

ADD up your blessings—such a host!
You surely must have more than most.
With such a long, impressive sum,
No least excuse for feeling glum.
Add "grit" and gladness to the rest,
And you'll stand up to every test!

SUBTRACT from all your calculations
Petty crosses and vexations;
Take away the times you fail,
Every temper, slight, and wail.
Shedding trouble every fraction—
That's the right use of subtraction.

MULTIPLY by two or four
Advantages you had before,
By keeping an adventurous mind.
By seizing every chance you find;
By laughter much more oft than sighing;
By working, learning, hoping, trying.

DIVIDE your wealth with poorer folk.
You're rich enough to share a joke!
You're strong enough to have a pack
That's weighing down some older back.
You're kind enough to split in two
The task a frail one has to do.

Add, subtract, multiply, divide!
Remember this, whate'er betide:
If to the first four rules you stick,
You'll work out Life's arithmetic!

Poems for March

THE two poems selected for March are "Paul Revere's Ride," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of America's greatest poets, and "The Fool's Prayer," by Edward Rowland Sill.

The poet Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, on February 27, 1807, dying on March 24, 1882. The poem reproduced herewith, while not ranking in a literary sense with "Hiawatha," "Evangeline," "Christus," or "The Divine Tragedy," carries a stirring patriotic appeal to all American youth. In 1884, a memorial to the poet was placed in the "poets' corner" of Westminster Abbey, Mr. Longfellow the first American to be so honored.

Edward Rowland Sill was born of Puritan ancestry at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1841, dying at Cleveland, Ohio, on February 27, 1887. During Sill's short life, he experienced many vicissitudes. Graduating from Yale University in 1861, he spent five years in California, working as a clerk in a post-office, in a bank, and as a ranch hand. The young man studied in turn for the professions of law, medicine, and the church, but somehow could not fit himself to any of the three. Sill taught in rural schools, served as principal of a high school, and as school superintendent, serving also as professor of English in the University of California. "The Fool's Prayer" and "Opportunity" rank among the best of the poet's works.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town tonight,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.
Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street,
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church,
By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade,—
By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town,
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead,
In their night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in silence so deep and still
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay,—
A line of black that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now gazed at the landscape far and near,
Then, impetuous, stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the Old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral and sombre and still.
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a stream of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the
light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;

And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the steep,
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep,
Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;
And under the alders that skirt its edge,
Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock,
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And left the damp of the river fog,
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock,
When he galloped into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall.
Who that day would be lying dead.
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read.
How the British Regulars fired and fled.—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball.
From behind each fence and farmyard wall.
Chasing the red-coats down the lane.
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road.
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm.—
A cry of defiance and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door.
And a work that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

THE FOOL'S PRAYER

By EDWARD ROWLAND SILL

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel now, and make for us a prayer!"

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
From red with wrong to white as wool:
The rod must heal the sin; but, Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

" 'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung!
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung!

"Our faults no tenderness should ask,
The chastening strips must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders—oh, in shame
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave, and scourge the tool
That did his will; but Thou, O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed; in silence rose
The King, and sought his gardens cool,
And walked apart, and murmured low,
"Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"I wuz out to de Washingtons' to a bridge party las' night an' won secon' prize."

"What wuz de secon' prize?"

"I got to kiss de hostess."

"Mah goodness, what wuz de fust prize?"

"A quatah."

Engineering Department

History of Oil Development in the Spring Valley, Cumberland and Kemmerer District of Southwestern Wyoming

PART II

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

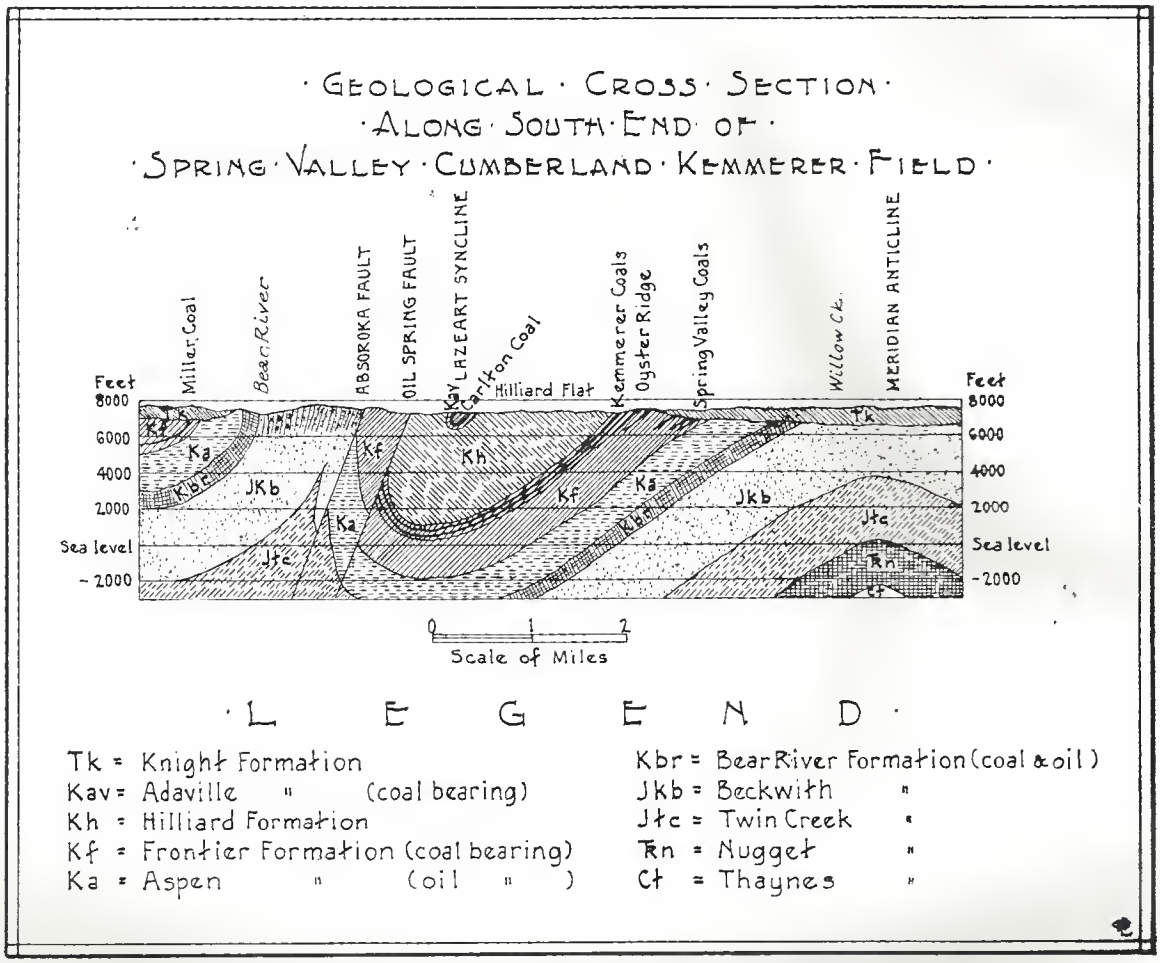
ARTICLE NO. 19 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

GEOLOGIC RELATIONS. The natural oil springs in this area occur in the region of profound disturbance along the Absaroka fault. The Brigham Young, White, and Carter springs occur along a secondary fault just east of the main fault line. This oil spring fault cuts the western end of the Aspen tunnel and the oil seepage in this tunnel is to be regarded as essentially of the same character as that in the neighboring oil springs. In this case, the oil issues directly from faulted Cretaceous rocks of Benton age at a horizon stratigraphically 1,600 feet above the top of the black shales which yield oil in the wells at Spring Valley. As these lower shales are about 2,000 feet thick, it would require a hole 3,600 feet deep at the fault line to prospect them fully if the strata were horizontal, but as they are highly inclined, wells drilled at the fault line must go to much greater depths. Where, as at Hilliard, the strata are overturned, a well at the fault line like the El Rio Verde well must drill through some of the strata twice, and such a location is to be avoided, both because of the unnecessary duplication required and the fact that the oil yield will be smaller than at greater distances from the fault, owing to loss by leakage along the fault line.

In the Fossil region, the oil comes from a group of springs which, with the exception of occasional globules of oil, are of the type commonly found in the Eocene beds. The strata around these springs and for many feet below belong to the Wasatch. These beds show a gentle anticline with dips of about 5 degrees, and the springs occur very near the axis of this anticline. Farther east, between this anticline and the outcrop of the coal-bearing Adaville beds, there is a similar syncline. The geologic relations of the adjoining areas indicate rather conclusively that this anticline corresponds very nearly in position and direction with that of the underlying Absaroka fault, and it has doubtless been produced by a slight movement along this older axis. The oil floating up through the water which has penetrated to the oil-bearing beds along the fault has naturally collected in the fairly water-logged beds of the Wasatch and has found outlet in the springs along this low anticline, which is at the same time the highest point stratigraphically and the lowest point topographically, and is very nearly directly over the fault line. The Short well penetrated red beds from 1,650 feet to the bottom of the well, 2,200 feet, conclusively showing that it is situated west of the Absaroka fault. The other wells in this field obtained water, with a little gas and oil, in the Wasatch beds. The conditions here are manifestly unfavorable for the accumulation of oil in commercial quantities.

The oil found in the Spring Valley wells commonly comes from sandy layers in the Aspen shale. It has been found in the upper Bear River beds in the Standard Reserve Oil Company well and in the Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company well. Failure to obtain oil has been recorded in three types of wells: (1) Those not deep enough to reach the oil-bearing strata, such as the Nebergall and Baker wells; (2) Those which, because of irregularities of the sandy layers in the shales, fail to develop oil, although it is found in adjacent wells, like the Consolidated Oil Company's wells in the southwest corner of Section 23, Township 15 North, Range 118 West; (3) Wells located on the outcrop of the shales, particularly those near the eastern edge, where the beds are less than 500 feet thick, like the well of the Wyoming Illuminating Oil Company in Section 26, and the well on the west side of Section 24, Township 15 North, Range 118 West.

The oil-bearing beds are entirely dry when the oil is pumped out of the wells; no water follows. Water occurs in the overlying Wasatch beds and in the sandstones of the Frontier formation, and is also reported in a sandstone several hundred feet below the main oil sands, as in the Jager well (No. 28) and the Consolidated Oil Company's well (No. 26). The occurrence of large quantities of water in the Betty's well (No. 5) and Baker well (No. 11) has been regarded by some as affecting the oil situation, but the water-bearing beds here are in no way connected with the oil-bearing strata. The "anticlinal theory," according to which oil accumulates by floating upon water on the flanks or crests of anticlines, does not seem to apply to this field, for one of the essential factors in the theory—the water in the oil-bearing sand—is not present. The absence of water in the oil-bearing sands, together with the fact that springs do not occur along the outcrops of the beds and the irregularity shown in the position of the oil-bearing sands in adjoining wells, suggests that the oil has been formed from the shale in which it is found and that the oil-



bearing shales represent local sandy layers more or less perfectly surrounded by shale in which the oil has accumulated: This is the case also in the Boulder and Florence fields, although at those localities the shales are geologically younger. In the absence of water, oil tends to move down the dip and, so far as the continuity of the porous beds will allow, to collect in the troughs of the synclines. This is apparently the case in this field, and the position of this syncline and the depth of the oil-bearing shale at its lowest point then become matters of considerable economic importance. At Hilliard, the lowest point in the shale bed is over 11,000 feet from the surface, and the dip of the beds is such that a deep well would be extremely difficult to sink. Between Hilliard and Aspen tunnel, the syncline rises, and these beds may be thoroughly prospected with a hole 2,500 to 3,000 feet deep. This is a good location, although the Oil Spring fault to the west introduces a point of leakage and the deepening of the syncline to the south affords a lower point of accumulation. Because of the normal character of the syncline at this point, a well properly placed may be drilled entirely in nearly horizontal strata.

Farther north, the synclinal trough deepens rapidly, and at the Lazeart mine the oil shale is perhaps 10,000 feet from the surface. At Round Mountain the strata are overturned and faulted and the site is not favorable for an oil well. Between Round Mountain and the top of the Adaville beds north of Little Muddy Creek, the synclinal trough rises. The rise is gradual, the syncline is normal, and the locality in these respects the best in the region. The great depth of the oil-bearing shales, 5,000 to 7,000 feet, however, is practically prohibitive. Farther north the syncline sinks, and at the Oregon Short Line Railroad the lowest point of the oil-bearing beds is in the neighborhod of 15,000 feet from the surface. Still farther north the syncline rises, and in the long trough north of a point 10 to 15 miles north from Kemmerer the conditions for oil are favorable. The depth of the oil-bearing shale in the center of the syncline is such that wells could be readily sunk, and test holes in this region are likely to yield returns. This region is beyond that examined this year, but enough was learned regarding it to warrant the above suggestion. Oil springs are, moreover, reported in this region, and it is hoped they may be critically examined next year.

In general, in the Spring Valley, Cumberland, Kemmerer district, the depth of the oil-bearing

shale at the axis of the syncline is practically prohibitive, but the soft character of the strata suggests that the diminution of pore space, due to the pressure of the superincumbent beds, may be so great that the maximum accumulation of oil will be at some point on the limb of the syncline between the axis and the outcrop. Indeed, though the oil-bearing shale underlies a much larger area, prospecting should be restricted to the region between the axis of the Lazeart syncline and the eroded edge of these beds on the west flank of the Meridian anticline.

The well of the Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company in Section 10, Township 14 North, Range 118 West (No. 8), develops an oil-bearing horizon in the lower part of the Bear River formation. The oil is black and more of the nature of a lubricating oil than that from the upper horizons. In a preliminary report, it was suggested that the beds here might be of Jurassic age and belong to the same horizon as the shale exposed on Twin Creek, west of Nugget, but a more complete correlation of the data collected has shown this inference to be unwarranted.

The oil obtained from the Brigham Young, White, Carter and Fossil oil springs, and wells in their neighborhood, is a dark, heavy oil which has perhaps been derived from the Aspen oils by the evaporation of its more volatile portions.

The yield of a single well in this field has been estimated as high as 50 to 100 barrels a day, but these estimates are clearly excessive. The best wells of the Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company, which are the only wells carefully tested, yield about 5 barrels a day. The oil is very volatile, with a paraffin base, and soon clogs the oil sand at the point cut by the well unless carefully pumped. The very low yield of the Union Pacific well on the official test is believed to be due to such a clogging. From the geologic conditions, wells with very large production are not to be expected, but a very large territory of wells with a low yield is indicated.

Article No. 20: The Jurassic Era—Age of Reptiles.

Amended Rules For Bonus Payments In 1936

THE following bulletin was recently issued by the General Office at Rock Springs:

Due to requests made by those who will participate in the bonus awards, the system of making the bonus payments will be amended as follows, effective February 1, 1936:

EMPLOYES ELIGIBLE:

1. All underground and surface employes paid on a day wage or tonnage basis. Men paid on a monthly basis, whether employed above or below ground, will be excluded.
2. To be eligible, the employe must have worked not less than five days during the calendar month covered by the award.
3. Employes who are unable to work on account of sickness or accident, or who have been given a leave of absence for a good cause, will be considered as being in service.

BASIS OF BONUS PAYMENTS:

4. As soon as possible after the close of each calendar month during the year 1936, the Auditor will prepare a statement of the cost for "Labor, Material and Power" only, for each mine for the month just closed compared with the cost for the three items for each such mine during the preceding twelve months' period, that is, February, 1936, will be compared with the twelve months' period beginning February 1, 1935, and ending January 31, 1936, and so on throughout the year.
5. The mine showing the lowest ratio of cost for "Labor, Material and Power" for the month, compared with similar costs for the twelve months' period immediately preceding that covered by the award, will be adjudged the winner of the first prize, $200.00, which will be divided into fifteen awards of $10.00 each and ten awards of $5.00 each. The mine showing the second lowest ratio of cost will be adjudged the winner of the second prize, $100.00, this money to be divided into five $10.00 awards and ten $5.00 awards.
6. The names, or a designating number, of all employes of the mine winning first prize, eligible to participate in the awards (Rules 1, 2 and 3) will be placed in a box or other receptacle, thoroughly mixed, and the fifteen awards of $10.00 each will be given to the first fifteen names or numbers drawn from the box, while the ten awards of $5.00 each will be given to the next ten drawn. The winners of the cash bonus awards for the second-prize-winning mine will be determined in a similar manner.

With an additional number of employes now participating in the awards, an increased measure of interest is hoped for. Let us make 1936 a banner year.

The Methodist Ladies Aid Society of Yorktown, Va., has reported a donation of $500 from a man seeking to "fix so precher don't get rane down his nek."

The donor, who signed himself "E. K. Bunz," said in a letter accompanying his gift:

"I hear tell how the shingulls leek an the precher he gets rane down his nek. Now I tell yu, how can precher talk with rane down his nek.

"I give $500 to get shingulls fix so precher don't get rane down his nek."

Mark Twain Centenary

MARK TWAIN was born at Florida, Missouri, on November 30, 1835. He died at Redding, Connecticut, on April 21, 1910, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, an English writer, wrote and published in The Manchester Guardian Weekly, of Manchester, England, on December 6 last, the following most interesting and revealing sketch of the life of our greatest writer and humorist.

"I came in with Halley's comet in 1835," said Mark Twain in 1909, a few months before his death. "It is coming again next year, and I expect to go out with it." He did, more or less, fulfilling thus his whimsical notion that the Almighty had linked together "these two unaccountable freaks." For the singular genius born in a Western Frontier village one hundred years ago an astonishing threefold destiny was decreed. He was the century's most famous humorist; he became a great and truly representative American author; and in his elderhood, after a spectacular financial failure and recovery, he was enthroned as America's favourite public character and the world's—holding the American people in the hollow of his hand, greeted with regal honours wherever he went, the head of the table at any gathering, his words continuously printed and quoted, his reputation encircling the globe.

The boyhood home of Samuel Langhorne Clemens was Hannibal, Missouri—unmistakable also as the nursery of Huckleberry Finn. There were few marks of the land of opportunity in that quarter of the Mississippi Valley, and the death of a father who could never have prospered meant, at the boy's own demand, release from school in his twelfth year. He began work in his brother Orion's printing office, drifted to the South, and attained the summit of his first ambition by qualifying as a Mississippi pilot. Mark Twain underwent a rigorous training, mastered his job to admiration, earned a good income, and gloried in the life of the great river. One could argue without difficulty that in the pilot's craft he found a deep satisfaction for his creative faculty.

In 1861 the Civil War closed the river route to New Orleans, and Samuel Clemens went westward to Nevada and the mines. He was soon tired of the grind, and turning to the raw journalism of a mining centre discovered his talent for the quips and "spoof" exploits in which the West delighted, and landed duly in the chief centre of American humour, San Francisco, there to be taken up by Artemus Ward and Bret Harte. His pen-name was an amazing stroke of fortune—it was taken from the river leadsman's cry for two fathoms, safe water. Its use was not original with him. He took it over from a foolish writer, lately dead in New Orleans. In the West of those days no humorist wrote under his own name, and Clemens knew the perfect label when he saw it.

Mark Twain conquered the whole world of readers by means of one outrageous anecdote and an enterprise of calculated irreverence. In 1865 he sent "The Jumping Frog" to a New York magazine. It ran through the English-speaking countries and was translated into uncounted languages. The name of Mark Twain, therefore, was widely known when the paddle-steamer Quaker City left New York in 1867 carrying its company of Yankee pilgrims to Europe, for the Paris Exhibition, and to Egypt and the Holy Land. Mark Twain's letters, copied across the United States and read with rapture, were worked up into "The Innocents Abroad," and the new humorist was established as the author of the most popular travel book of the age. Within a few years Mark Twain's public was far greater than that of any other writer in the English tongue. As a world celebrity he was unapproached.

It was England that gave him his place as a man of letters. On his first visit in 1872, he was welcomed as something much more than the Western funny man in whom Americans were rejoicing because (as they would later have put it) he had told the Old World where it got off. Some of the first men in England, as well as the literary clubs, acclaimed Mark Twain as a gifted and genuine American writer. This was prescience, for "The Innocents Abroad" contained little of the author's native genius. There was no promise here of "Roughing It" or "Life on the Mississippi," and naturally none whatever of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." — those incomparable memories of the river and the wilds which made, as all his readers now agree, the sum total of the material that Mark Twain's imagination could transmute into pure metal.

The noteworthy characteristic about Mark Twain as man of letters is that there was nothing inevitable or even consistent in his work. He was extraordinarily fecund, a born writer, physically incapable of fatigue. And yet his books, including those by which he will live, were not produced under any compulsion of the force that Carlyle called "fire in the belly." Huck Finn himself, the youthful Sam Clemens in his quiddity, did not, as we should have guessed, gush out from his creator's glowing recollection. He came slowly and was completed with a curious lack of gusto. There was,

of course, one reason for this in the circumstances of Mark Twain's famous household. In the first flush of his success he had married Olivia Langdon, of Elmira, New York, who was to be the adored mistress of his heart until the end and the merciless censor of all his manuscripts. She edited everything, and, as he was ruefully given to acknowledge, she edited him; the man he became was in great part the man of Olivia's making—no longer the reckless and magnificent Westerner but, as Mr. Van Wyck Brooks, his most searching critic, maintains, the candidate for gentility and, in his splendid Connecticut homes, a pillar of New England society.

But this conspicuous position did not change the essentials of his spirit. Mark Twain was a Liberal to the marrow. He accepted, with the fervour of religion, the old American doctrine. His democratic republicanism made him an impassioned champion of racial and social justice, an outspoken opponent of civic and political corruption. He took his stand with the defenders of clean government in New York City; he was one of the band which in the American crisis of 1884 broke the rock-ribbed Grand Old Party and so helped to carry Grover Cleveland into the Presidency. His pen was ever at the service of the oppressed, and, as we may recall with especial appropriateness today, the fanatics of anti-Semitism had no more smashing antagonist than Mark Twain.

Throughout his later years the contrast between his world-wide triumphs and the pessimism which, in ferocious speech and violent bursts of temper, he announced as his deepest conviction made a problem that his friends refused to take seriously. Mark Twain, the dispenser of laughter among millions, exhausted the resources of the American language in denunciation of "the damned human race." Yet that race insisted upon treating him as a favourite public character. Mark Twain was reckless and confiding in matters of business. With an abandon that seems the merest folly he went into publishing and financed an unworkable type-setting machine at a time when he was commanding the highest payment for his writing. He crashed, and then proudly started on a world lecturing tour for the payment of his debts. At sixty he was once more a free man and in the enjoyment of an almost unequalled renown. He was America's representative man—picturesque in his white suit and his wonderful white mane; courted, flattered, indulged; interviewed on every pretext or on none; the acknowledged and beloved master of American wisdom, wilfulness, kindly malice, humour. In 1907, three years before his death, Oxford tendered him the honour which he held in higher esteem than any other. "Although," he wrote, "I wouldn't cross an ocean again for the price of the ship that carried me, I am glad to do it for an Oxford degree"; and he would have liked to wear the gown of the Oxford honorary doctor over the celebrated white suit. Mark Twain of Missouri!

School Notes

THE Winter enrollment at the Wyoming University on January 7 reached 1,352. It was expected that additional pupils would bring the total up to 1,400.

Dr. Aven Nelson and Dean J. F. Soule expect this year to celebrate their 50th anniversary of active service with the faculty of Wyoming State University, the former as Botanist, etc., being looked upon as the outstanding authority on the flora of the Rocky Mountain region, Dr. Soule being Professor of Greek and Latin, equally as important in his line as Dr. Nelson.

Mrs. Evelyn Plummer has been named as Trustee of the University of Wyoming to fill the unexpired term of Frank S. Burrage, deceased publisher of Laramie. Mrs. Plummer is a graduate of the University, 1916, and her selection was announced by Governor Leslie A. Miller.

Five students of Rock Springs high school placed on the "A" honor roll during the first semester, it was stated by Principal Karl F. Winchell. They are:

Helen Hudman, Dena Shiamanna, Elizabeth Winchell, Dolly Yoshida and Emma Anselmi.

To place on the "A" honor roll a student must have earned a grade of "A" in all their subjects.

Eleven students placed on the "B" honor roll, having all grades of "A" except one, and that one a "B". They include:

Dorothy Price, Mary Murphy, Rosalyn Jensen, Boyd Marshall, Barbara Keller, Cecilia Kershisnik, Phyllis Watson, Ayako Yoshida, Nora Sinn, Paul Yedinak and Helen Sheffer.

Wednesday evening, February 5th, the faculty members of Superior High School, under direction of Superintendent Keeney, presented the play, "The Gay Deceiver," in the local gymnasium before a large audience.

On the afternoon of January 24th, the English Literature Classes of Superior High School rendered a short, pleasing program honoring the natal day of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, January 25th.

Master of the House (roaring with rage): "Who told you to put that paper on the wall?"

Decorator: "Your wife, sir."

Head of the house (subsiding): "Pretty, isn't it?"

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Death of Honorable John W. Lacey

JUDGE JOHN W. LACEY, known as the Nestor of the Wyoming legal profession, passed away at his home in Cheyenne at 5 A. M., Tuesday, February 11, in his eighty-seventh year.

Judge Lacey was born in Randolph County, Indiana, on October 13, 1848, the son of the Reverend Henry J. Lacey and Elizabeth (Thompson) Lacey. His father was a Methodist minister, who reared a family of four sons and three daughters.

While the boy's early education was secured in the public schools of the various towns in which the family resided, pursuant to the custom of itinerant ministry in the Methodist Church, as was then conducted, he, after completing his elementary education, entered DePauw University of Indiana, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1871. Thereafter he took up the profession of teaching, his initial step toward the profession which he later adopted and adorned.

The young Mr. Lacey began reading law under the direction of Isaac Van Devanter, of Marion, Indiana, Mr. Van Devanter retaining the young man in his office until his admission to the bar in 1875. During the four-year study period, he also read law for a short interval in the office of William O'Brien of Noblesville, Indiana.

Between Judge Lacey's grade school days and the beginning of his college career, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company F of the 137th Indiana Infantry, when but 15 years of age, serving until the close of the War. In this connection, it is proper to say that the United States Army, in which Judge Lacey served at a very tender age, rendered him full military honors in the form of minute gun firing during the funeral hour.

Judge Lacey began the practice of law in Marion, Indiana, where he remained until 1884, when he was appointed by President Arthur to the position of Chief Justice of the Territory of Wyoming, serving in this, the highest judicial office in the Territory, until 1886, when in November of that year he resigned his position upon the bench to enter into the partnership of W. W. Corlett and Judge John A. Riner, under the firm name of Corlett, Lacey & Riner. Following the death of Mr. Corlett, the partnership continued under the firm name of Lacey & Riner, until Mr. Riner was appointed United States District Judge in 1890. Somewhat later, Judge Lacey entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Willis Van Devanter, who for the past several years, has occupied the exalted position of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Lacey's partnership with Justice Van Devanter terminating in 1897.

Judge Lacey was appointed General Counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming in 1889, at a time when the fortunes of the Railroad Company were at a rather low ebb, his service continuing through the receivership period, the purchase of same by Mr. W. H. Harriman, and thereafter through the reconstruction period, continuing until his resignation a few years ago.

Judge Lacey was possessed of a keen, rapid, logical mind, with a continued capacity for hard work. Though of small physique, one had to address Judge Lacey but briefly before recognizing his earnest, dignified, courteous manner.

Judge Lacey was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Van Devanter, daughter of Mr. Isaac Van Devanter, before referred to, and who still survives, and to them were born six children. A son, Herbert V., perfected himself in the profession of law, and was his father's partner until his untimely death a few years ago. Dr. Walter M., another son, who survives, was a captain in the United States Army at Fort Riley, Kansas, now engaged in the practice of medicine at Cheyenne. A daughter, Ruth, became the wife of W. H. Barber, now residing at Greeley, Colorado. Another daughter, Mrs. James Speer, resides at Knoxville, Tennessee, also Mrs. John McGee at Casper, Wyoming, and Mrs. William Hankins, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

In 1874, Judge Lacey received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater, DePauw, and in 1914, he was accorded the degree of LL.D. from the University of Denver. Judge Lacey's political affiliations were with the Republican party. He also received various Masonic degrees through both the York and Scottish Rite. In recent years, Judge Lacey, with Mrs. Lacey, made numerous and extended trips abroad.

Funeral services were held at the family home at Cheyenne, at 2:30 P. M., Thursday, February 13, with Reverend Charles A. Bennett of St. Mark's Episcopal Church officiating. The remains of Judge Lacey were borne to the grave by prominent members of the Wyoming Bar, and with him passed one of the most brilliant and constructive legal minds that ever graced the western legal profession.

Death Takes William McIntosh of Superior

There died suddenly on Sunday evening, February 9, while performing an errand of mercy, William McIntosh of Superior. "Billy", as he was familiarly known, first began to work for the Com-

pany in this city in September 1895 as a miner under the late Morgan Griffiths. In April, 1925, he was appointed Superintendent at Superior and a year later was transferred to Cumberland in a similar capacity. On January 31, 1928, he left the service and was absent therefrom about five years. Was re-employed at "B" Mine, Superior, on January 9, 1933, in addition to which he had under his direction the contract for delivery of coal to the homes of employes for several years past.

William McIntosh

He was born at Westfield, Scotland, December 8, 1880, and became a citizen of this country through the naturalization papers of his father.

He held certificates as Mine Foreman, Gas Watchman and Shot Firer, besides taking an active interest in First Aid and Mine Rescue work.

He leaves to mourn his passing a widow, three sons and three daughters. Mr. McIntosh was elected President of the Old Timers' Association in 1934, having served the organization the previous year as Vice President, his total years in the employ of the Coal Company 36.

The funeral was held on February 12, 1936, from the Masonic Temple, interment being in Mountain View Cemetery. The sympathy of the community is extended to the family in their bereavement.

Obituary Notices

WILLIAM TAIT

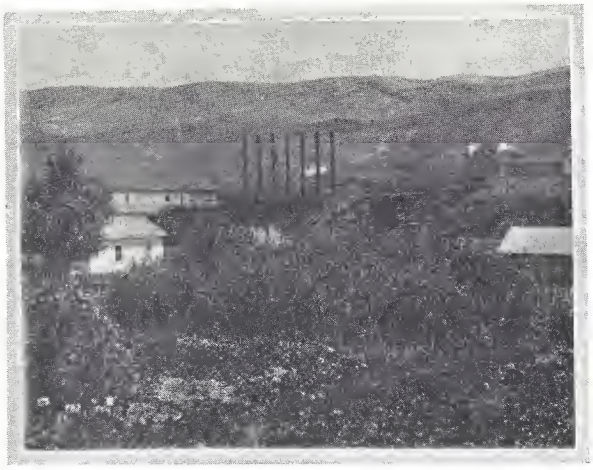
William Tait, age 73, died at Roosevelt, Utah, on January 14. Just a week previously the couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, a large number of relatives and friends attending. He was born December 2, 1862, at Pennecuik, Midlothian, Scotland, married Agnes Stewart of that place, then emigrated to Canada, securing employment on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Years later they moved to Cumberland, Wyoming, at which point he worked in our mines until 1914, when the family left for Roosevelt. He also was with the United States Fuel Company at Hiawatha, quitting last Spring, returning to Roosevelt, moving into a home just completed. His widow and eight grown children survive, together with 21 grand children and two great-grandchildren. Stewart Tait, one of our Old Timers at Winton, is a son, as is also James Tait, an employe of Megeath Coal Company, while Mrs. Jean Auslin, residing at Winton, is a daughter.

JOSEPH FISCHER

Joseph Fischer, an employe of the Union Pacific Water Company at Rattlesnake Creek Dam since 1908 died at the Rawlins Memorial Hospital January 19 after an illness of several months. He was born in Westphalen, Germany, November 7, 1862, coming to the United States in 1884, locating first in Nebraska, thence moving to Wyoming, where he was engaged in ranching for the Quealy interests. He later acquired a homestead in the vicinity of his work where he spent many years. Was a member of the Old Timers' Association of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

High mass was celebrated at the Rawlins Catholic Church following which interment was made at that point on January 22. Mr. Fischer was a single man and in early life served some 15 years in the German navy.

Old Mine No. 2, Cumberland



This photo taken ten years ago portrays Mine No. 2, Cumberland, boiler plant, tipple, charging station, etc. The garden plot in foreground is the back yard of the late George F. Wilde, for many years employed at that point, several of whose sons are still at work for the Company.

Incidents in Early Days of Union Pacific Railway

JIM DEWAR, Chief Clerk of the Coal Company at Rock Springs, was in a rather reminiscent mood while we visited one evening lately, and unbosomed himself of a number of amusing incidents in the early days of his connection with the executive department of the greatest railroad extant, yclept—Union Pacific:

Harking back to the '80's, he stated he had recently been ruminating over the various Chief En-

gineers of the great Union Pacific. In 1886, Jacob Blickensderfer was then at the helm, followed by E. Lane, Virgil G. Bogue, George H. Pegram, John B. Berry, R. L. Huntley, etc., maybe not in the exact order named.

Then the M. P. & M. Department came under observation—Joseph H. McConnell, Clem H. Hackney, George Cushing, W. R. McKeen, Jr., Fred Mertsheimer, etc.

Conversing with one of the Engineers above mentioned about big jobs, this official informed Mr. Dewar he had worked out one evening the cantilever construction of a roof for an immense station in one of the country's largest cities, which plan he disposed of for $25,000.

* * *

Upon another occasion, the same engineer and the spokesman were on the rear platform of a special train proceeding from Denver to Fort Worth. Espying a good-sized city to the West, which looked but a few miles distant, the question was asked the Engineer, "Why did not the Union Pacific construct a line over there?" his reply, "Oh! it takes an engineer to build around a city."

* * *

Upon this same train, was the private car "Atalanta" of the late Jay Gould, occupied by himself and family, other private cars and Pullman Hotel cars on the train having for occupants a Senate Investigating Committee, with Governor Patterson (Pennsylvania), Senator Littler (Illinois) and other noted guests. Not far South of Denver, the train struck the horse and vehicle of an old colored man, killing the animal and wrecking the wagon. The train was stopped, the aged man brought in and a check was handed him for $200 to recompense him for the loss of his property and assuage his injured feelings.

* * *

Speaking of Senator Littler recalled another incident. Mr. Dewar was then stenographer and clerk for Vice President Thomas J. Potter, whose office was located on the main floor of the old Union Pacific building (former Herndon Hotel) (in the Southeast corner) at 9th and Farnam streets. A fine looking man of probably 30 or 35 entered, well dressed and wearing a pearl-colored plug hat, inquiring if Mr. Potter was in. After the usual questions of "Your name, please, where from, and the nature of your business" (in those days, we had small pads of paper with these queries printed thereon) the visitor advised that he had a letter from the Senator above mentioned which he wished to present. He handed Mr. Dewar the letter which was taken into Mr. Potter, who read it and remarked, "I'm very busy, don't send him in—I'll come out in your room and talk with him in a few minutes." Mr. Potter appeared on the scene with the letter in his hand and asked the man what particular kind of work he was seeking, whereupon the caller stated "he wanted to become connected with the Legal Department as an attorney." Mr. Potter's rejoinder was "I have nothing to do with that end of the business, but can refer you to Judge Poppleton, General Attorney, third floor." Some furthed talk ensued, the caller showing evidence of being somewhat disgruntled at not getting better recognition after coming so well heralded, Mr. Potter retorting with "the fact of the matter is, I don't like your looks—" "It's the first occasion in my long experience as a railroader of seeing a man wearing a plug hat applying for a job."

* * *

E. P. Smith, many years deceased, was the General Attorney of the railroad in Nebraska. There were several law students in the office in those days, embryo Attorneys, and one of them usually accompanied Mr. Smith to look after the many items, law books, etc., used in the trial of cases. After Judge Smith had finished arguing, it was but a short time until a decision was reached favoring the railroad, whereupon the student feeling elated over the victory dispatched a telegram to the Legal Department at headquarters, reading:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours—their swords are dangling at our belts."

* * *

When the late Thomas J. Potter came to the Union Pacific from the Burlington Line, Chicago, he naturally brought with him some officials to head a few of the departments which he probably thought needed assistance and strengthening. There was quite an influx and the transfer lasted several months, some were locomotive engineers, train conductors, etc.

About the first to reach Omaha was E. L. Lomax, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, who succeeded J. W. Morse, then R. Teschemacher named General Agent, New York City; W. H. Bechtel, General Agent, Chicago; W. H. Holcomb (of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern) made General Manager, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, and many others. The world-known Tom McKay was taken toward the last, his duties to meet all incoming steamships at San Francisco (besides seeing people off to the Orient, etc.) in an endeavor to route them via Union Pacific eastbound. This appointment evidently capped the climax. A rather stiffly worded letter came from Colonel H. B. Stone of the Burlington making inquiry if he hadn't about finished taking men away from that road as its esprit de corps was being severely crippled.

The Burlington about that period was just recovering from the great strike of its enginemen.

Every one herein mentioned has crossed the "great divide". Mr. Holcomb, after Mr. Potter's demise, came to Omaha to succeed the latter in the Vice Presidency, and resided about 21st and Douglas streets, nearly opposite the Omaha Club.

Harold Glenroy Wallace

THOUSANDS of young men have been born to families related to The Union Pacific Coal Company properties since coal was first mined at Old Carbon in 1868, and a substantial percentage of this number have grown up in and around the property, entering the company's service after attaining young manhood. It is safe to say that no other coal producing company located west of the Mississippi River enjoys as long, continuous service in coal production as does our company.

To be born on the property is something of a distinction, and to be the first young man to develop into a full-fledged and skillful player of the Scottish bagpipes while living on the property, is also worthy of comment. Glenroy Wallace, as his friends address him, is the first real piper to qualify in this direction.

Glenroy was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, on December 19, 1915. He attended grade schools at Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska, and at Winton, Wyoming. Graduating from the high school at Reliance, with honors and a State University scholarship, the young man, now in his second year at the University of Wyoming, is pursuing a course in pre-medics with the ultimate intention later of taking up either medicine or dentistry.

Glenroy Wallace in Highland Costume, with the bagpipes made by his father.

Glenroy is a member of the R. O. T. C., with the rank of corporal, and when at home at Winton, he plays in McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, his repertoire including the usual military quicksteps and such solos as "Lord Alexander Kennedy," "John McFayden of Melfort," "Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders," "Beaumont-Hammel," "Road to the Isles," "Marchioness of Tullibardine," and others. The pride felt by Glenroy's father, Pipe Major W. H. Wallace, who leads the Kilties, and Mrs. Wallace, Glenroy's mother, is shared by his many friends and schoolmates, and such will enjoy seeing our youngest piper in full costume and in action.

Six feet in height, and of manly bearing, Glenroy presents a commanding appearance when wearing the full Highland dress, playing the beautiful instrument made by his father.

A World Renowned Constructor of Bridges

Dr. Ralph Modjeski, famous for many years as a bridge engineer, on January 27 celebrated with his family at Los Angeles his 75th birthday. As a fitting memento, friends and associates sent him a handsomely bound volume containing more than 2,000 congratulatory letters.

His present big effort is Chairman of the Board of Engineers of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge.

Several months since a committee was formed to observe his natal day and it was under their guidance and direction that the volume was prepared, knowing the innate modesty of the recipient and of his expressed wish to have the anniversary without ostentation.

The Doctor was born in Krakow, Poland, in 1861, his mother being the famed tragedienne, Mme. Helena Modjeska.

Shortly after coming to the United States, he started work in the Engineering Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, and is undoubtedly remembered by some of the early day railroad men of that city.

Conspicuous amongst noted architects, engineers, etc., on the committee might be mentioned Daniel E. Moran, Ralph Budd, Dr. Paul Cret, L. S. Moisseiff, John F. Stevens, General John J. Pershing, et al.

WISDOM OF THE TRAIL

The lady of the house seemed superlatively cool. "You seem able-bodied," said she; "you ought to be able to work for your meals."

"That's true," replied the weary willie; "but although you are beautiful enough to be in the movies, you evidently prefer the simple life."

"Oh, I'm sorry I spoke so hastily," smiled the housewife, warmly. "Come in and get a nice, warm dinner, sir."

March 17, St. Patrick's Day

St. Patrick was a gentleman,
Who through strategy and stealth,
Drove all the snakes from Ireland—
Here's a bumper to his health.
But not too many bumpers,
Lest we lose ourselves, and then
Forget the good St. Patrick
And see the snakes again.

"Potatoes and Fishes
Are very good dishes
For 'St. Patrick's Day in the Mornin'."

The celebration on Tuesday, March 17, usually partakes of a lunch or dinner, either in the evening or at mid-day. Card games are a favorite diversion to wind up the affair, the score cards, favors, etc., being of green.

Green crepe paper, maiden hair ferns, green candles, the old trusty "shamrock", etc., may be used to decorate the tables both at the "feed" and during the hours at which either bridge, "500", etc., are played.

Favors such as clay pipes, candy Irish "spuds", miniature shamrock plants, candy plug hats, etc., are on display in the stores, all very reasonable in price and bound to make things appear attractive.

An appetizing menu has been suggested for the event, the *piece de resistance* being roast goose with mint jelly.

Cream of Spinach Soup
Baked Irish Potatoes Creamed Peas
Cabbage au gratin
Piccalilli and Green Olives
Apple Sauce
Coffee

During the courses at the meal or at the card tables, the custom has been to sing a few verses of some rollicking, lilting Irish song, such as "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall", "Come back to Erin, Mavourneen", "Mother Machree", or what have you.

Ireland Seen Through Irish Eyes

The following poem, attributed to John Locke, was taken from a recent article by Seumas MacManus:

*M'anam le Dhia!" but there it is!
The dawn on the hills of Ireland,
God's angels liftin' the night's black veil,
From the fair sweet face of my sireland.
Och Ireland! isn't it grand you look,
Like a bride in her rich adornin',
And with all the pent up love of my soul
I bid you the top o' the mornin'!

One hour like this pays lavishly back,
For many a year of mournin',
And I'd almost venture another flight,
There's so much joy in returnin',
Watching out for the hallowed shore,
All other attractions scornin'—
Och Ireland! don't you hear me shout.
I bid you the top o' the mornin'!

*My soul to God.

Ripening Time

As a man grows riper he reads more of the Book of Experience and less of the Pages of Prophecy.

He thinks more about the worth of folks and less about collateral.

He boasts less, boosts more.

He observes that snobbery is a confession of inferiority, and kindly politeness the trade mark of the only aristocracy worth mentioning.

He relishes an argument less, and notes that the streaks of criticism can be washed away with the suds of tolerance.

He hurries less, and usually accomplishes more.

And he comes to know that the best trophy any man can win is the love and understanding of those who need him.

—*Author Unknown.*

The great end of instruction is not to stamp our minds on the young, but to stir up their own: not to make them see with our eyes, but to look inquiringly and steadily with their own: not to give them a definite amount of knowledge, but to inspire a fervent love of truth: not to form an outward regularity, but to touch inward springs; not to burden the memory, but to quicken and strengthen the power of thought, to awaken the conscience, so that they may discern and approve for themselves what is everlastingly right and good.

—*William Ellery Channing.*

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

A certain Chicago advertising man is noted for his thriftness. Strangely, he is of Scotch descent. Imagine our amazement, at a recent select little dinner, to hear him call for the check. He blushed as he looked at it, but paid it like a man.

The next day's paper carried this headline:

"Scotchman Murders Ventriloquist!"

The Rev. Mose Johnson was holding services, and at the conclusion lent his hat to a member, as was the custom, to pass for contributions. The brother canvassed the congregation thoroughly, but the hat came back to him empty. Brother Johnson looked at it, turned it upside down, and shook it vigorously. He sighed audibly.

"Breddern an' sistern," he said, "Ah sholy is glad dat Ah done got mah hat back!"

Community Council Activities During Year 1935

THE several Community Councils have continued to carry on their good work, and the officers can be well pleased with the results obtained.

A list of the officers as well as a financial statement of each Council is shown below:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ROCK SPRINGS COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1935

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1935	$ 493.11
The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
First Aid Banquet	105.00
Boy Scouts	30.60
Girl Scouts	16.61
Brownies	22.10
Parent Teachers Association	26.98
Rent for use of Community Hall	58.00
Dances	10.10
Card Parties	10.50
Donation U. M. W. of A., Local No. 2309	10.00
Interest on savings certificate	6.49
Total	$1,089.49

EXPENDITURES

Charity	$ 57.29
Boy Scouts	69.04
Girl Scouts	62.61
Brownies	21.00
Parent Teachers Association	26.98
First Aid Banquet	53.41
Equipment	20.57
Christmas Celebration	124.75
Entertainments	64.74
Advertising	6.40
Maintenance of hall	26.00
Lease of ball park	2.00
Miscellaneous	4.79
Balance on hand December 31, 1935	549.91
Total	$1,089.49

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1936:

President.....M. F. Roberts
Vice-President.....Myrle Croft
Secretary.....Mrs. Fred Larson
Treasurer.....Miss Anna Corneliussen

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES RELIANCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1935

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1935	$ 94.81
The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Dances	77.12
Card Parties	23.25
Rent of hall	1.00
Total	$ 436.18

EXPENDITURES

Card Parties and Free Party	$ 29.13
Dances	67.02
Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts	80.81
Widows, Families, etc.	60.00
Sunday Schools	10.00
Christmas Treats	39.80
Curtains for club room and kitchen	28.95
Club House Lease, Ice Pond, Bank Tax, etc.	19.25
Balance on hand December 31, 1935	101.22
Total	$ 436.18

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1936:

President.....Mrs. William Johnson
Vice President.....William R. Gibbs
Secretary-Treasurer.....Mrs. Mary Fearn

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES WINTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1935

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1935	$ 651.26
The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Refund of Quarters and Tax	6.31
Interest on Savings Account	14.05
Donation by Monthly Men	35.00
Donation by U. M. W. of A., Local No. 3830, Christmas Treat	185.00
Refund from Music	3.00
Total	$1,134.62

EXPENDITURES

Donation to Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts	$ 143.00
Scout Camp Improvement Fund	20.00
School Picnic	20.00
Donation Wyoming Children's Home	20.00
Tuning Community Pianos	10.00
Tricolator for Community House	13.50
Free Dances and Card Party	67.64
Install Wire Rope on Flag Pole	10.35
Relief Work	29.65
Christmas Treats	284.86
Money Order Fee and Bank Check Tax	2.16
Balance on hand December 31, 1935	513.46
Total	$1,134.62

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1936:

President.....Mr. H. T. Lunn
Vice President.....Mr. Thos. Hanks
Secretary-Treasurer.....Mrs. Thos. J. Dodds

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
SUPERIOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1935

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1935	$ 243.91
The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Use of Club House Dishes	49.20
Total	$ 533.11

EXPENDITURES

Cleaning Club House	$ 90.00
Christmas Treat	25.00
Church Donation (Chairs)	26.00
New Linoleum and Club House Furnishings	68.59
Balance on hand December 31, 1935	323.52
Total	$ 533.11

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1936:

President.....L. E. Harris
Vice President.....Mrs. W. H. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer.....James H. Haueter

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1935

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1935	$ 94.67
Savings account, January 1, 1935	144.76
Interest on savings account	3.32
The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
Organizations and Business Houses	210.50
Rental Account	75.00
Total	$ 828.25

EXPENDITURES

Donations for Relief	$ 30.03
Christmas Donations for Relief	100.00
Christmas Entertainment Expenses	201.83
Equipment and Upkeep of Building	76.74
Supplies and Expenses for Socials	65.00
Miscellaneous	10.30
Savings account, December 31, 1935	148.08
Balance on hand December 31, 1935	196.27
Total	$ 828.25

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1936:

President.....Mrs. Bert Taylor
Vice President.....Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth
Secretary.....Rev. Wilbur Wood
Treasurer.....Mrs. Jas. Finch

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

AT THE 38th annual meeting of The American Mining Congress in New York in January, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Howard I. Young, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice Presidents, D. D. Moffatt, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. B. Putnam, Cleveland, Ohio; D. A. Callahan, Wallace, Idaho.

Secretary, Julian D. Conover, Washington, D. C.

The Mine Inspectors' Institute of America has set the dates of its annual meeting at Denver, June 29-30-July 1, the Shirley Savoy Hotel to be headquarters.

The world's largest power shovel with a capacity of fifty tons at one scoop has been put into operation by the Northern Illinois Coal Corporation. Its immense dipper carries heaped up approximately forty cubic yards, the weight of one dipper load approximately fifty tons. Its boom is over one hundred feet long and the dipper handle exceeds sixty-five feet in length.

The coal reserves of the Province of Alberta, Canada, are estimated to amount to forty billion two hundred million tons (40,200,000,000) according to Dr. J. A. Allan, head of the Geology Department of the provincial university, who recently made the statement that in the past fifty years 140,301,300 tons of coal had been mined.

The London, Midland & Scottish Railroad has recently completed the purchase of a Staffordshire coal mine, it appearing that one of the principal mines was beneath its railroad right-of-way. Subsidence threatened, trains had to be slowed down, accordingly mine work has been shut off and a portion of the underground workings will be filled to obviate delay to train service.

Bituminous coal mechanically loaded in 1934 reached 41,432,735 tons, which amount was 12.2% of all the deep mined tonnage.

Wyoming in 1934 led all other states with 84.1% of its underground production handled by loading machines, duckbills, or conveyors. Some of the states closely following Wyoming are Montana, Indiana, Illinois, Utah, etc.

Included in the freight carried by the Panama Pacific liner Pennsylvania when she sailed from New York recently for the Pacific Coast were 360 bags of anthracite coal, totaling eighteen tons, en route to Guam and Wake and Midway Islands. The fuel was purchased by Pan American Airways to be used in stoves of the men who have been stationed there in connection with the new trans-Pacific service inaugurated by the China Clipper.

The only source of anthracite coal is in Pennsylvania and the cost of its transportation by rail to San Francisco, where a supply ship of the airways company would load it for its final destination was considered too great, officials said.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Some Recipes

PRUNE WHIP PIE

One tablespoon gelatin; ¼ cup cold water; 2 tablespoons lemon juice; ¾ cup prune pulp; ¾ cup prune juice; ½ cup sugar; 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind; ¼ teaspoon salt; 2 egg whites.

Soak gelatin in cold water for five minutes. Combine all remaining ingredients except the egg whites and cook for two minutes. Add softened gelatin and stir till dissolved. Cool until mixture begins to thicken and then fold in the stiffly-beaten egg whites. Pour into a baked pie shell and chill. Serve with a topping of whipped cream sprinkled with ground nuts.

For a variation that is richer, use a cup of cream whipped, omit egg whites and add one more tablespoon of lemon juice. Omit whipped cream for top and sprinkle with nuts. This pie has a delicate texture, due to the use of gelatin and will be found amazingly different from the regulation prune pie.

Here is a luncheon solution that is made from leftovers. One cup chopped potatoes, 1 cup chopped carrots, ¼ cup chopped turnips, 2 cups chopped cabbage, 1 cup chopped beets, 1 chopped onion, 4 tablespoons butter, ½ cup milk, salt and pepper. Melt butter in an iron frying pan and pour in the above ingredients. Spread evenly and cook for 15 minutes. Serve on a platter, turning the underneath browned side to the top. Sprinkle with parsley, salt and pepper.

PEANUT BUTTER ROLLS

Roll dough the same as for cinnamon rolls, then spread thickly with butter, then a layer of peanut butter and a good sprinkle of sugar or honey if preferred. Roll up and cut like cinnamon rolls and place in buttered tins. Let rise and bake. When done and browned nicely they may be served plain or you may make a thin icing of confectioner's sugar and water. These make a pleasant change for the school lunchbox.

Sandwiches

BANANA AND APPLE

Mix chopped bananas and equal amounts of chopped apples and celery. Add peanut butter and salt to taste. Thin to a spreading consistency with mayonnaise. Blend thoroughly. Serve at once between slices of white bread.

RAW CARROT

Combine equal portions of ground salted peanuts and finely chopped raw carrots. Add boiled salad dressing to proper consistency. Can be used as a filling between slices of either white or whole wheat bread.

SPANISH FILLER

1 cup grated cheese
1 green pepper (chopped)
1 small onion (chopped)
10 ripe olives (chopped)
1 sour pickle (chopped)
Mayonnaise—salt

Combine cheese and chopped onion, pepper, pickle, olives; season to taste; add mayonnaise; white or rye bread.

Whole Wheat Bread

Whole wheat bread is to be much preferred to white bread because of the additional iron and Vitamin B which it contains. It usually costs one cent more than white, but this is well made up by the large amount of Vitamin B, which would cost twenty-five cents if sought for in vegetables. The iron supplied would cost eleven cents in vegetables.

A satisfying supply, then, of bread and cereals must be included in the diet, and three and one-half to four pounds per person per week should meet the need.

After these essential foods have been supplied, eggs, cheese, meat, fish, fats, oils and sugar must be included, to supply additional protein and calories. Even when eggs are high, two or three per week should be allowed for each growing child.

Apart from its food value, which is expensive even in cheaper cuts, meat provides protein and iron and gives a feeling of satisfaction and well-being. Enough should be included to serve to each adult at least two or three times a week.

Plan your menus well ahead, allowing so much money for each day and challenging yourself to get the best possible food value for your money.

Household Hints

Every housewife sooner or later finds herself engaged in a little war with the insects and other vermin population of the house. Perhaps cockroaches or the so-called "black beetles" come up for primary attention throughout the year. With regard to this troublesome pest, all cracks in the skirting

boards, behind sinks and boilers, should be kept plastered up and when there is any noticeable abundance of these unwelcome insects, a liberal use of insect powder is more effective than anything else if placed where the wall and floor meet.

The busy housewife who must rout out dust every day will do well to keep a cut lemon handy in the kitchen. After using soap and water, she should plunge her finger tips into the lemon pulp. The acid will clean the nail eaves quickly and there will be no need of using a nail bleach at night. Lanoline applied to the hands will disappear quickly and give smoothness to a surface that is roughened by the dusty details of the housekeeping routine.

No more harm can be done by frequent washing of the hair than every day washing of the face. And a rousing shampoo is a form of scalp treatment. Ordinarily, the hair should be shampooed every fortnight. The cleansing medium must be bland and if it isn't, the delicate shafts will be impaired. The bath spray or shower is the only means of thoroughly rinsing away the soap suds.

A MUFFLED BELL

When one lives in a boarding house one cannot permit friend alarm clock to get too noisy early in the morning. Yet we must get to work on time. Procure a heavy rubber band and snap it around the sides of the clock and the bell. It will muffle the bell enough to prevent it becoming a nuisance and yet permit enough noise to awaken the sleeper.

Activities of Women

MRS. ERNEST SEEBT, 45 years old, of New Orleans, La., has donated her blood for 107 transfusions in the last three years. Physicians say her blood is of a type which will mix with any other kind.

Nellie Tayloe Ross is the first woman to have her image on a medal of the United States mint. It came in the routine course of being first woman mint director.

Five sisters, whose ages total 352 years, have met for the first time in ten years in Melbourne, Australia. Together they have 500 descendants. The oldest, Mrs. Burke, 80 years old, has 12 children, 62 grandchildren and 57 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Barbara Miller, 102 years old, of Summerdale, one of the oldest women in Pennsylvania, reads newspapers and, on occasion, cooks her own meals.

After searching for twenty-four years for her son, adopted by strangers when he was only a year old, Mrs. James Crawford Maclellan of Cleveland, Ohio, found her boy, Norman J. Geddis, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Margaret Warner of Spokane, Wash., recently won her suit against her father for wages as a bookkeeper in his cooperage works for thirteen years. She was awarded $12.50 per week by the superior court.

Finding the telephone too expensive and the mails too slow, Grace Tucker, a school teacher in South Hampton, N. H., sends messages to her folk in Wakefield, Mass., by means of pigeons.

For having attended church faithfully for 90 years, Mrs. Sarah N. Byam, 94 years old, of Arlington, Mass., was awarded a special gold star at rally day services at the Park Street church Sunday school. She was a teacher in the school for 50 years.

Shortage of money is making old maids of many women in villages of South Serbia. Few young men bent on matrimony can afford to "buy" wives. Spot cash still is demanded for brides.

Mrs. Edward Bowen, of Pawtucket, R. I., has, perhaps, the largest early American all white glass goblet collection in the east: 325 specimens, none of which is duplicated.

For the fourth consecutive year, Sallie Ingram, 72 year old Negro woman, has won first prize in the Douglas, Tenn., community garden contest.

Little Rosie, though well up in most of her studies, had an inveterate dislike for geography.

Her teacher, becoming impatient, sent a note to Rosie's mother, requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson; but the next day she showed not the slightest improvement.

"Did your mother read the note, Rosie?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am."

"What did she say?"

"My mother said she didn't know geography, an' she got married; my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married; but you know geography, an' you didn't get married."

"Waiter," said the restaurant patron, "what are these black specks in my milk?"

"I dunno, suh . . . unless they're some of them vitamins they're talkin' so much about."

AND HE LAUGHED AT HER

Mr. Newlywed: "Good gracious, dear, what a long pie! It is surely too big for just two."

Mrs. Newlywed: "I'm sorry, Carl, but I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb anywhere."

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Latest Hints on Styles

STRAW and straw treated materials are proving to be great favorites in hats throughout the resorts in the South. In fact, they are outnumbering the felt hats. about ten to one, it is reported.

The first showings of new Spring lines are now being introduced by travelers—the tailored type of suits being out in the lead in many sections of the country. Man tailored suits with a feminine touch are featured by many of the large manufacturers.

Boxy, mannish-looking topcoats, which may be worn with a suit or worn separately. and capes which may alternate instead of topcoats. will both be in great demand.

Do you remember that the fashionably dressed woman of the gay nineties wore about her alabaster throat a dog collar of pearls? You will see these necklaces in new photographs of that period.

The chokers of those days were made of real pearls and were worth a king's ransom. for there was no such word as "costume jewelry" then.

Today these chokers. or dog collars. have returned to favor. Indeed, they are the last word in smartness. But they are now within the reach of all of us. for the pearls, grand-looking though they are. don't claim to be the kind that Cleopatra dissolved in wine and swallowed.

A large eastern store has some impressive dog collars consisting of three strands of pearls of medium size. with supports to keep them standing smartly up around the neck. The front boasts a brilliant. inclosing nine pearls.

This neck ornament isn't too dressy to be worn with a dark afternoon gown, and the effect is stunning.

Girl Scouts

AT A recent meeting of Girl Scouts of "Indian Paint Brush" troop No. 4. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Madeline Ferrero.....Patrol Leader
Hilda Vardian.....Pep Patrol
Jean Patton .....Treasurer
Eva Hickman.....Scribe
Mrs. P. Poppenheimer.....Captain
Mrs. D. P. Miller.....Lieutenant

Sunshine Troop No. 13 named these to handle its affairs:

Beverly Goss.....Patrol Leader No. 2 and Busy Bee Patrol No. 2
Margaret Stacey...Trail Builders Patrol No. 1 and Patrol Leader No. 1
Donna Lou Twiford.....Treasurer
Amelia Teters.....Scribe
LeJean Houston.....Assistant Patrol Leader
Margaret Connor.....Patrol No. 1

The Sweetwater County Girl Scout Council recently held a meeting at which Mrs. Hubert Webster was reelected Commissioner and the following ladies were named to carry along its affairs for the ensuing year, the "high spot" to be entertaining the regional Conference in May next:

Mrs. M. W. Medill.....Deputy Commissioner and Director of Summer Camp at Newfork Lake
Mrs. J. S. Salmon.....
.....Second Deputy Commissioner
Mrs. A. H. Holmes.....Treasurer
Miss Anna Corneliussen.....Secretary

Seven new members were selected for the Council to assist those holding over, and Mrs. Fred Shambeau will look after statistics, while Mrs. W. D. Thompson will be director of Public Relations.

Troop 6

The Girl Scouts of Troop 6 are studying the Morse Code under the supervision of Mr. John Duffy. twenty-five girls from other troops joining them in acquiring this interesting data.

New officers for 1936 are:

Patrol Leader.....Betty Noble
Corporal.....Donna Christofferson
Captain.....Norma Young
Lieutenant.....Marian Chambers

New girls in our troop are: Rose Capen, Marian Routh. Catherine Rosendale, Grace MacGregor. Colleen Stuart. Margaret Jean Thompson.

Last Friday night the troop gave a sleigh riding party and a handkerchief shower for Betty Rose McKay. Betty Rose has moved to Superior where she will be our "Lone Scout".

—*By* MARGARET JEAN THOMPSON.
Troop Scribe.

Bluebird Troop

Members of the Bluebird Troop of the Girl Scouts recently held a cookie sale. these being made under the direction of Miss Anna Corneliussen at

the Deaconess center. Several of these girls are working to earn their first class uniforms in time for regional conference, when Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president of the Girl Scouts, will visit Rock Springs. There are no first class Girl Scouts in the Rock Springs area at present and these girls are working hard to attain that rank before the conference in May.

Young Wyoming Troop

At their long Court of Honor held the first of January, the Young Wyoming Girl Scout Troop decided that each patrol earn two dollars toward a camp cabin at Newfork Lake, making a total of ten dollars from the troop.

The patrols have been earning their money in various ways. The girls of the Sagebrush Patrol were hostesses at a silver tea given at the Community Hall on Saturday afternoon, February 1. Being the month of Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, the table was decorated with red, white and blue tapers. The program of a patriotic nature was given as follows:

Presentation of Colors.....Sagebrush Patrol
Croatian song.....Mary Katana, Marjorie Katana and Sophie Pryich
Poem—"Your Flag and My Flag".....Mary Katana
Solo—"Oh Beautiful Banner".....Mildred Montieth (Wigwam Patrol)
Piano solo.....Elsie Vehar (Wigwam Patrol)
Betsy Ross Play.....Mary Katana. Marjorie Katana. Mable Yelitt and Sarah Fermon
Talk—"The Girl Scout Uniform".....Mrs. Hubert Webster

Sunshine Troop

The Sunshine Troop. with their leaders. Mrs. David Miller and Mrs. Keating. attended to serving the tea.

Nyoda Troop No. 1

Under the leadership of their lieutenant. Mrs. Angus Hatt, the Nyoda Girl Scout Troop No. 1 gave a card party at the No. 4 Community Hall on Saturday evening, February 15.

The girl scouts of the Nyoda Troop are busy making utility bags for the guests of the Girl Scout Regional Conference to be held in Rock Springs in May. The bags are of green mesh, and are to be trimmed with the girl scout trefoil and a border of pine trees. On the meeting of February 10, the girls invited all former members of the troop to join them. At the close of the evening, coffee and cake were served.

Wyoming is one of the five states in the country having a percentage of fifty girls out of each one thousand of population between the ages of ten and eighteen who are enrolled as Girl Scouts. The other four states are in New England.

Dines Doings

The girl scouts of Troop No. 8 are working hard to pass tests so that they may be first class scouts before the summer camp. They are now taking First Aid, with Dr. W. F. McDill as instructor.

Last week nine girl scouts prepared and served a four-course dinner at the home of their leader, Mrs. J. Silva, Scout officers and members being guests. The girls were given a vote of praise and thanks for the preparation and serving of the dinner. The color scheme was green and gold—colors of the Sunflower Troop.

Under New Management

The little grocer's shop had been in the Smith family for untold years. One day a notice was displayed on the window. It read: "Under New Management." The villagers were at once curious to find out who the new proprietor was.

Some time passed and Smith was still behind the counter, and the notice was still in the window. Eventually one of the bolder villagers decided to ask Smith the reason for the notice.

"When are the new people coming?" she asked the shopkeeper.

"New people?" echoed Smith. "What new people?"

"Why. you've got a notice up saying. 'Under New Management.'" said the villager.

"Oh. that!" exclaimed Smith. "Why didn't you know? I've been married."

In Black and White

A woman inquired of a negro porter the time of the train to Chicago. She then went to a white man and asked him.

The porter went to the white man afterwards and said. with a smile. "Perhaps she will believe it, now she has got it in black and white."

He might have been a statesman at home, but on the ship he was just another seasick passenger. "Cheer up. sir." the steward said, consolingly, "You're not dead yet." "No," he groaned, "It's only the hope of dying that keeps me alive."

"Ethelbert." the sweet young thing said, "Why don't you tell him what you think of him?"

"Well. I certainly would, Louise, but the cad has no telephone."

Cop—Why're you stopping, man? You can't park here.

Driver—I've got a flat tire, I ran over a bottle about a mile back.

Cop—Couldn't you see it and drive around it?

Driver—No. the darn fool had it in his hip pocket!

Boy Scout Activities

Scouting Recalls Its Past

TWENTY-SIX years ago—on February 8, 1910—the Boy Scouts organization was officially founded in this country, says an article in the New York Times of recent date. Each season when the anniversary rolls around there is a special celebration; this year the stress will be on the movement's early history, its pioneer Troops, and the theme "Carrying On the Traditions of Scouting."

For veteran Troops special honors are planned, and Scout historians are digging up facts about their beginnings. In the East there are many old Troops that have been serving boys since scouting's foundation in America.

Troop 1 of Ridgefield Park, N. J., for instance, was organized in 1909 with a membership of fifteen boys under the Scoutmastership of the Rev. E. G. Murphy, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The boys met at first in the home of one of their group; later as the Troop expanded they moved into a barn that was lighted and heated by oil. They had their first camp in 1910 and have camped as a Troop unit each year since. In 1913 the church offered them headquarters which have become their permanent home. All of the Troop's assistant Scoutmasters began as Tenderfeet. During the World War twelve stars were sewn on the Troop's service flag and its Scouts did exceptional work in Liberty Loan drives.

Troop 2 of Wilmington, Del., has a long record also. It was organized in October, 1910, under the sponsorship of the Old Swede's Protestant Episcopal Church, said to be the oldest church in the United States. Many of its graduates are now successful business men or public officials; more than thirty of them served in the World War, one losing his life on a torpedoed destroyer.

Garrick Mallery, Jr., who took charge of the Troop in 1911, is still its Scoutmaster and holds the Silver Beaver Medal for distinguished service in scouting. Among the Troop's most cherished memories is its participation in one of the first community good turns of national importance, occurring during the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg, in 1913, when the Scouts acted as guides and aides of the Civil War veterans.

Troop 1 of East Hartford, Conn., was organized in October, 1910. Of its four original patrols, two —the Fox and the Wolf—still exist. During the war the Scouts sold $59,300 worth of Liberty Bonds and performed other services.

Another notable veteran is Troop 3 of Paterson, N. J. Seven of its present assistant Scoutmasters have come up from the Tenderfoot rank, one of them having been active continuously since 1911.

Scouting Seeks a Civic Goal

For the 1,010,506 men and boys now actively engaged in scouting there are 6,000,000 who no longer take part but have had training in the movement. These graduates, or veterans, have become a growing concern of Scout leaders; within the past year various Senior Scout programs have been devised to re-establish or further their contacts with scouting and its ideals. Older boys have been summoned to special camps and talks, sea units have been planned for them, and from England has come Rover Scouting. The latest progress in this effort has been noted by Dr. James E. West, recently honored on his twenty-fifth anniversary as Chief Scout Executive.

In the plans now being pushed for an alumni group, the goal, according to Dr. West, is civic betterment. If the scouting program can continue its training of young men between the ages of 15 and 25, if on the simple basis of the Scout oath and law and sturdy leadership it can build up character, create a higher civic sense and help youth find its vocational place, will not a more solid foundation for future citizenship be laid?

"When I look back now after twenty-five years," answers Dr. West, "I believe I can see the day when scouting will clear the way for better politics. When a few more Scout-trained generations are turned out as citizens, the politicians will be made to realize their civic responsibilities, and the young man of tomorrow will be acutely aware of his debt to his community.

"We have as a guide a very ambitious and very challenging program of growth—our Ten Year Program.

"This program will assure a citizenry a large proportion of whom are motivated by principle and fortified by strength of character and able to see what their duty is, because it basically involves consideration for the rights of others, and basically involves co-operation in order that we may really and truly make the world a better place in which to live." —*New York Times.*

Hanna Boy Scouts

THE Boy Scouts of Troop 129 have this year been organized with the following officers: Marvin E. Knudson, Scout master; James Hearne, Assistant Scout Master; Jack Sharrer, Scribe; Fred Wakabayashi, Senior Patrol Leader. The Troop of 23 boys has been divided into the following patrols: Patrol No. 1, Henry Wakabayashi, Fred Wakabayashi, Roy Wakabayashi, Richard Kuwabara, Frank Fugino, Harry Nakozono; Patrol No. 2, Jack Sharrer, Albert Molyneux, Bernard Killion, Bernard Lucas, Bryant Bailey; Patrol No. 3, Joe Mellor, Ray Peterson, Freddie Hapgood, Floyd Penman, George (Nick) Zakis, Robert Milliken; Patrol No. 4, LeRoy Jones, Sidney Morgan, Bill Zakis, John Jones, Robert Norris, Bill Bullock. The Scouts hold

meetings every Monday night at seven o'clock in Room 11 of the High School.

The last four meetings have been spent in a review of work covered by the Scouts. The first meeting was conducted by Patrol No. 4 with Sidney Morgan in charge. They gave a resume of Tenderfoot Requirements. The next meeting was in the hands of Patrol No. 3, with Joe Mellor in charge. They went through the Second Class Scout work with particular emphasis on the First Aid requirements. Patrol No. 2, under the supervision of Jack Sharrer, had charge of the next meeting, giving a complete review of the First Class requirements with First Aid again receiving special emphasis. Patrol No. 4, with Fred Wakabayashi in charge gave a review of the requirements to be fulfilled in order to earn merit badges in Marksmanship, Printing, Citizenship, First Aid, Archery and Personal Health.

At a recent meeting our First Aid Team for this year was picked, the boys on the team are Jack Sharrer, Raymond Peterson, Albert Molyneux, Robert Morris, Joe Mellor, Robert Milliken. These boys are being trained under the able tutelage of Mr. Jim Hearne, for many years director of this work. This year we are also going to organize First Aid Teams of the other boys in the Troop and place them under the teaching of the boys on the Senior First Aid Team. We hope by this method to always have a First Aid Team coming up.

The troop has this year given serious consideration to the problem of raising funds in order to obtain a permanent camp site. We hope to be able to obtain grounds in the Medicine Bow Forest and there to erect permanent buildings.

Court of Honor Held January 24th at Reliance

On January 24, at Reliance, the Boy Scouts held a Court of Honor, the main feature of which was the presentation of a statuette to troop 176 emblematic of the ideal Boy Scout, the award being made by Chester M. Roberts, Scout Commissioner, Sweetwater District, who explained that it was for the highest achievement and merit of any troop in his district during the past three months.

First class badges and various merit badges were awarded to James Spencer, William Stevens, Orme Kilburn, Jack Nelson, and Louis Laselle, all of troop 177, Dines. The five youths and their Scoutmaster, Paul Nelson, were commended on their excellent work.

Other scouts to receive awards were: Morton Joslin, troop 168, second class badge; Nick Chakakis and Pete Graham, troop 176, tenderfoot badges; Warren Buckles, troop 176, merit badge.

Troop 176 sponsored the entertainment program, which was composed of some very clever acts. Boy Scouts Ray Dupont, Henry Nelivka and Paul Magales were in charge of the flag ceremony.

After court of honor a booster meeting was held with all scouts and those present who were interested in scouting, taking part. Committee chairman Will G. Gibbs and Comitteemen George Patterakis and Frank Zelenka furnished the lunch which was greatly appreciated.

THE Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America has reached a decision on the big National Jamboree (postponed from 1935) and dates have been set for the closing days of June and the early days of July, 1937, to be held at Washington, D. C.

Many of those who will attend the above affair will continue on to the World Jamboree in Holland following the Washington event, the delegation from the United States being limited to five hundred.

The Boy Scouts of Roumania will hold their fourth National Jamboree at Brashov, Poiana, August 5-30, 1936. Invitations have been extended to the organization in this country to join in the event.

At the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, on Sunday, January 19, occurred the dedication of the memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, nearly one hundred Boy Scouts acting as a Guard of Honor at the request of the Memorial Association. It is well known that the former President was a staunch supporter of the Boy Scout movement ever since its inception, having served at one time as honorary Vice President of the organization. Since the year of his passing, 1919, Boy Scouts of the surrounding territory have made a yearly pilgrimage to his grave at Oyster Bay. Those at the memorial were all Eagle Scouts, outstanding in Scouting circles, sixteen from New York councils, seventeen from New Jersey, nine from Connecticut, etc.

Two Scots were mountaineering in Switzerland, when one of them slipped and fell into a crevasse. The other, peering over the edge, saw his companion holding on almost by his fingernails.

"Are ye a' richt, Macpherson?" shouted the man in safety.

"Not exactly that," said the other, "but if ye run down to the village an' get a rope I'll try to hang on here till ye come back. Hurry, for heaven's sake!"

His companion disappeared and was gone nearly an hour. Suddenly his face appeared again over the edge of the cliff.

"Are ye still there, Macpherson?" he called down.

"Aye," in a low, weary tone. "Have ye got the rope?"

"No, indeed. The dirty dogs in the village wanted a pound for it!"

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

The Naughty Brothers

"I saw a little girl," said the moon, "who was weeping over the wickedness of the world. She had been presented with a most beautiful doll as a present. It certainly was a very pretty doll, so fair and delicate, and not made to bear the rough usage of the world. But the brothers of this little girl, those great, naughty boys, had set the doll up high in the branches of a tree, and had run away. The little girl could not reach up to the doll to help her down, and that is why she was crying. The doll seemed to be crying too, for she stretched out her arms among the green branches, and looked quite mournful. Yes, these were some of the troubles of life which the little girl had often heard of. Alas, poor dolly! it was already beginning to grow dark, and what would become of her when the night came on? Was she to be left sitting there alone on the bough all night? No, the little maiden could not allow such a thing. 'I'll stay with you,' she said, though she did not feel quite comfortable at the thought. She almost fancied she saw a lot of little ugly fairies, with their high-crowned hats, sitting among the bushes; and farther back, in the long walk, there seemed to be music and dancing. Then they came nearer, and stretched out their hands towards the tree on which the doll sat, and pointed at her with their fingers, and laughed and made fun of her. Oh, how frightened the little girl felt! and then she said to herself, 'I needn't be afraid; no one can do me any harm if I have not been naughty. I wonder if I have done anything wrong;' and then she remembered, 'Oh, yes, I laughed at the poor duck who had a piece of red rag on her leg, because she limped along so funnily; I could not help laughing, but it's naughty to laugh at animals, and make fun of them.' Then she looked up at the doll, and said, 'Did you laugh at the duck too?' and it seemed as if the doll shook her head."

—(Hans Christian Andersen.)

Hollywood Boasts of Unusual School

Hollywood boasts of a school where students never play hookey, don't mind staying in after hours, love the teacher.

It's the training school for young film players, conducted by Mrs. Lela Rogers, mother of Ginger, at RKO-Radio studios.

Embryo screen stars are trained in diction, posture, dancing, voice culture, camera technique, by the woman who is largely responsible for the success of her noted daughter.

Among her pupils are Lucille Ball, Jane Hamilton, Maxine Jennings, Tony Martin and other contract players.

The Point of View

A German allegory tells of two little girls. They had been playing together in a strange garden, and soon one ran to her mother full of disappointment.

"The garden's a bad place, mother," she complained.

"Why, child?" asked the mother.

"I've been all around and every rose tree has sharp, long thorns on it, and they scratch me." Soon the second little girl came in, breathless.

"Oh, mother, the garden's such a delightful place!" she exclaimed.

"Why, I've been all around, and every thorn bush has lovely roses growing on it, and they smell so nice."

And the mother wondered at the difference in the two children.

Mom and Sis and Me—

*S*ay, Dear God, who hears our prayer
*A*lways have our Dad take care;
*F*ix it so that he will stay,
*E*ver in the safest way;
*T*ry to make him hear our plea.
You know who. Mom and Sis and me.

*F*ind him where he toils each day,
I n his friendly, hurried way;
*R*emind him of the prayers we say,
*S*o that he will always be
*T*he same old Dad, to Mom and Sis and me.

Boy: "Gimme ten cents' worth of cod-liver oil—an' it's gotta be fresh."

Druggist: " 'Fresh,' did you say? Do you think we're going to slaughter a whale every time a youngster like you comes in here and wants ten cents' worth of cod-liver oil?"

The maid in an Edinburgh doctor's house heard a knock at the door. On opening it she saw a little boy standing on the step.

"I want the doctor to come to our house," he said, breathlessly.

"Where do you come from?" inquired the girl.

"Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you. We had a baby from here last week!"

Jack's homework was unusually well done.

"Who helped you with your arithmetic, Jack?" asked his teacher.

"Father did, miss," was the reply.

"Did he do all of it?" was the next query.

"No, miss," said Jack. "I helped him a little."

THEIR FATHERS' FEATS

First Boy: "My father was a great man; he dug the Mississippi River and threw the dirt out and made the Rocky Mountains."

Second Boy: "That's nothing; you know the Dead Sea—well my father killed it."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Howard Williams is confined to his home with Scarlet Fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Smith are the parents of a son born January 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. August Bakka were called to Diamondville by the death of Mrs. Bakka's father, Elmer Madsen.

Tommy, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Whalen, is slowly recovering from an illness due to heart complications.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Traeger visited at the H. A. Lawrence home in Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matson visited at the James Hackett home in Dines.

Mr. and Mrs. Osman Mann are the parents of a daughter born Saturday, January 25th.

Claude Mitchell is confined to his home with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews visited with relatives in Superior.

Emmett Rowley was called to Vernal, Utah, by the death of his sister, Mrs. Norma Wilcox.

Mrs. George Smith is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, suffering with a broken hip bone which she sustained when she slipped and fell at her home.

Pete Swizek is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts visited at the Wm. Moon home in Winton.

Harold Hofeldt is visiting with relatives in Montana.

Charles Lane underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Joseph Von Rembow has moved into the house recently vacated by James Doak at No. 3.

Eric Glanville has gone to Denver, Colorado, where he expects to locate.

Blaz Bernard is confined to his home with illness.

Reliance

Mr. Dan Bonuchi is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital at Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Retel, of Rock Springs, are now residing here.

Mr. Albert Sellers, of Rock Springs, is working here in the mine office.

The Boy and Girl Scout dance which was held here recently was a big success.

Safety awards given recently were won by Messrs. Joe Kelly, I. Hattori, J. T. Beverley, and Unit Foreman James Zelenka.

Iheko Hattori, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hattori, is confined to her home here with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rodda are now at home to their friends in an apartment in the Boarding House.

Mrs. Wm. Graham has been on the sick list.

Schools here were closed February 7th on account of the storm.

The hot supper given here by the Relief Society was a financial success.

Mrs. Z. A. Portwood underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Two miscellaneous showers were given during the month for Mrs. Howard Rodda and Mrs. Brooks (nee Miss Julia Uhern).

Mr. Joe Galidich is on the sick list.

Mr. Jack Korogi was honored recently at a party. Thirty friends called. Five-Hundred and Bunco were played during the evening. A hot supper was served by Mrs. Jack Korogi. Jack received two lovely gifts, with the best wishes of all attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgenson and family, of Boulder, are visiting at the H. E. Buckles home.

Superior

Mrs. John Engstrom, of Rawlins, was a visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Millard, parents of Mr. L. L. Millard, left recently after spending some time with their son.

Mr. A. L. Keeney has just returned from Salt Lake City where he has been taking treatments for sinus trouble. His many friends are glad to know that he is very much improved.

Miss Genevieve Hotchkiss left for Denver after spending some time with her parents.

Mrs. Dan Gardner, of Winton, has been in Superior taking care of her mother, Mrs. William McIntosh, who has been ill.

The Grand Lodge officials of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment made an official visit to the Superior lodge Tues-

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

day evening, January 28th. A social was held after the business session.

Mrs. Fred Robinson entertained her contract club January 27th at her home on "B" Hill. High score was won by Mrs. A. L. Keeney and second by Mrs. Robt. Hotchkiss.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. H. A. Wylam the afternoon of January 30th.

Miss Mary Butkovich and Mr. Joseph Zanoni were married in Salt Lake City January 27th. Both young people grew up in Superior and both are graduates of Superior High School. The best wishes of the community are extended to them.

Claudine Billington was brought home recently from the Wyoming General Hospital, where she has been a medical patient.

Mrs. Earl Hanely is visiting her father in Opal.

The Ladies Aid gave a public contract bridge party at the clubhouse the evening of February 3rd. There were sixty present. High score for the evening was made by Mr. A. L. Keeney and Mr. L. L. Millard and second by Miss Irene and Miss Dolan.

Winton

The Woman's Club held monthly business meeting on February 7, 1936, and due to the severe cold weather, not many members were present. Their regular social meeting will be held February 21, 1936.

Raymond Wilkes has been quite ill with pneumonia at the Hospital in Rock Springs. At this writing his condition is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Morgan and Louis Flaker spent a week end visiting with relatives in Hanna, Wyoming.

The regular monthly Safety meeting was held early in the month. Prizes were given for the "No Lost-Time Injury" record of January, 1936. Men who won the prizes are as follows:

Andros Ben—$15.00, Wm. Schardieu—$10.00 and Albert Gunther $5.00. Mr. Andrew Strannigan won the Unit Foreman prize of $10.00.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parr, of Salt Lake City, are visiting at the home of Jack Henderson.

The Altar Society was entertained by Mrs. K. E. Krueger at her home on February 10, 1936. Following the regular business meeting Bridge was played and prizes awarded as follows: Mrs. Robt. McDonald, first; Mrs. Emma Daniels, second; and Mrs. Gerald Neal, free-for-all. A delectable lunch was served.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. James Hansen and Miss Florence McTee who were married February 15, 1936. They will reside in Rock Springs, Wyoming. James is the Outside Motorman at Winton.

The Winton Basketball Team has been very successful this season, winning five of six games played to date. Mr. Tom Seivert, principal of the Winton School, is coaching and playing with the team.

Hanna

Miss Betty Crank, who recently returned from visiting relatives in California was honored by a surprise birthday party given by Mrs. Sam Harrison, Mrs. James Hearne, and Mrs. Stanley Crank. There were twenty guests present and the evening was spent in playing games after which delicious refreshments were served.

Mr. Joe Maxson of Amarillo, Texas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Bert Taylor.

Mr. William Hill who was very ill at the hospital with pneumonia is now at home convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born at the Memorial Hospital in Rawlins, January 31.

Other arrivals in town are a baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Jackson, a baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Butler. Baby girls arrived at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. W. Moffitt, Mr. and Mrs. Pascoe, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt.

The President's Birthday Ball was given at Love's Dance Hall on February 1. A large crowd attended and had a good time.

The Methodist Ladies Aid gave a States' and Nation's dinner at the Community Hall on February 15, which was enjoyed by a large attendance.

The marriage of Raymond Clark and Miss Rae Christensen was solemnized in Rawlins on February 8. The ceremony was performed by Father O'Grady. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Clark of Hanna, the bride was employed as nurse at the Hanna Hospital. Their many friends extend congratulations. They will make their home in Hanna. Mr. Clark is employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Mr. and Mrs. James Finch entertained the Official Board of the Methodist church at their bome on February 4.

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Mrs. Joe Woods of Cheyenne was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchinson for a few days.

Mrs. Thomas Cardwell of Shirley, Wyo., who was a patient at the Hanna Hospital with pneumonia returned to her home on January 28.

Mrs. Alfred Hapgood left for Salt Lake on February 5 and returned the following Saturday with her son Harold who has been receiving medical treatment since November having undergone an operation on his legs. Harold is greatly improved and getting along nicely.

Mrs. J. R. Mann of Reliance visited here for a few days with her sister, Mrs. O. G. Sharrer.

The Office Broom

March 21—first day of Spring.

Leap year note to the girls: Remember the motto of the Canadian Mounted Police, "Get Your Man." 1936 offers golden opportunities, take advantage of them.

Of the 34,927,121 automobiles in the world, 24,751,644 are in the United States. Does it not occur to you to withdraw from usage that old "wreck" you've been driving far beyond its normal term of years and purchase a new one with the advent of Spring? Play Safe.

Geo. H. Likert, widely known Fuel Inspector of Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, will certainly "snicker" when he reads the item quoted below from the "Cheyenne Tribune" of February 7:

"J. S. Lickert, Union Pacific funeral department head, left Cheyenne this morning for Omaha."

F. B. McVicar, former Company Electrician here, now domiciled at Cheyenne, finds time from business duties to head the American Legion Post as well as the Young Men's Republican Club at that point.

Parley Young, for several years Bandmaster at Superior, is now a resident of Salt Lake City.

Dee Zimmerman is again connected with the Engineering Department after an absence of several years in St. Louis. Much new work contemplated necessitated addition to the force, and he has been assigned to Reliance and Winton properties as Mining Engineer, but will reside in this city.

Mrs. Martha Teuscher Moore, Manager of the Moore Realty Company of Cheyenne, since the death of her husband two years ago, was badly scalded while drawing hot water for a bath in her apartment Sunday morning, January 19, dying a few hours later. Many of our employes who moved here from the Capital city in 1919 will recall that she was at one time connected with the Company in the capacity of stenographer and clerk in the Purchasing Department. Two sisters and a brother survive.

It is not too early for the disciples of Izaak Walton to restring their trout rods. The same might also apply to golfers in respect to cleaning up and burnishing their clubs, resuming old "form," etc.

They Hitch-Hiked Across the Pacific

The Denver News says:

Champions of the hitch-hikers are Philip A. Pelton, Casper, Wyo., and Thomas P. Turchan, Rock Springs, Wyo., 1935 graduates of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden. They thumbed their way across the Pacific, after jobs were offered to them in the Philippine gold mines, with no transportation attached. They made their way to the west coast, worked their passage on a freighter to Manila.

Since J. R. Mann and Frank Delgado went Elk hunting last fall, Frank, generally known as "Chili Bean," has been quite an enthusiastic hunter, so when coming off shift the other night, the following conversation took place:

Chili Bean—Say "J," I guess there is some awfully good hunting in Alaska.

"J"—You're right, "Chili Bean," there is great hunting in Alaska.

Chili Bean—Well, if I win the Safety Award and get the Alaskan trip, I'll bring you home a quarter of an elephant.

Taking Advantage of Others

Reginald was the recognized wit of the office, and when the new office-boy arrived it was expected, as a matter of course, that he would do something really funny. The boy was exceptionally green, and Reggie did not disappoint his admirers.

"Here, boy," he called, "run over to Pibbs and Dibs and get a dime's worth of pigeon's milk, will you? Here's a quarter. Bring the change back to me, and be quick about it."

The boy set out, but did not return for some time, and when he did get back the chief partner was giving some orders to Reginald.

But the boy knew nothing of office etiquette, so he stepped between Reggie and the "boss" and produced a live pigeon.

"Here you are," he said. "Mr. Pibbs says you can milk the bird yourself. And there ain't no change."

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